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(54) Title: OB PROTEIN DERIVATIVES HAVING PROLONGED HALF-LIFE (57) Abstract <p>The present invention concerns long half-life derivative of the obesity protein OB. The invention specifically concerns OB protein-immunoglobulin chimeras and polyethylene glycol (PEG)-OB derivatives, which have extended half-life as compared to the corresponding native OB proteins. The invention further relates to methods for appetite and/or weight reduction and for treating other physiological conditions by using the long half-life derivatives of OB.</p>		

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OB PROTEIN DERIVATIVES HAVING PROLONGED HALF-LIFE

Field of the Invention

The invention concerns long half-life derivatives of the OB protein. In particular, the invention concerns OB protein-immunoglobulin chimeras, and other long half-life derivatives of the OB protein, and compositions comprising and methods for administering them. The invention further relates to a method for treating obesity by administering a long half-life variant of the OB protein, such as, an OB protein-immunoglobulin chimera.

Background of the Invention

Obesity is the most common nutritional disorder which, according to recent epidemiologic studies, affects about one third of all Americans 20 years of age or older. Kuczmarski *et al.*, J. Am. Med. Assoc. **272**, 205-11 (1994). Obesity is responsible for a variety of serious health problems, including cardiovascular disorders, type II diabetes, insulin-resistance, hypertension, hypertriglyceridemia, dyslipoproteinemia, and some forms of cancer. Pi-Sunyer, F.X., Ann. Int. Med. **119**, 655-60 (1993); Colfitz, G.A., Am. J. Clin. Nutr. **55**, 503S-507S (1992). A single-gene mutation (the obesity or "ob" mutation) has been shown to result in obesity and type II diabetes in mice. Friedman, Genomics **11**, 1054-1062 (1991). Zhang *et al.*, Nature **372**, 425-431 (1994) have recently reported the cloning and sequencing of the mouse *ob* gene and its human homologue, and suggested that the *ob* gene product may function as part of a signalling pathway from adipose tissue that acts to regulate the size of the body fat depot. Parabiosis experiments performed more than 20 years ago predicted that the genetically obese mouse containing two mutant copies of the *ob* gene (*ob/ob* mouse) does not produce a satiety factor which regulates its food intake, while the diabetic (*db/db*) mouse produces but does not respond to a satiety factor. Coleman and Hummel, Am. J. Physiol. **217**, 1298-1304 (1969); Coleman, Diabetol **9**, 294-98 (1973). Recent reports by three independent research teams have demonstrated that daily injections of recombinant OB protein inhibit food intake and reduce body weight and fat in grossly obese *ob/ob* mice but not in *db/db* mice (Pellemounter *et al.*, Science **269**, 540-43 [1995]; Halaas *et al.*, Science **269**, 543-46 [1995]; Campfield *et al.*, Science **269**, 546-49 [1995]), suggesting that the *ob* protein is such a satiety factor as proposed in early cross-circulation studies. The results of these first studies leave many questions unanswered, and show a number of as yet unresolved discrepancies. For example, while modest effects of daily injections of the *ob* protein on food intake and body weight were reported in lean mice, there was a significant reduction in body fat as assessed by carcass composition in one (Halaas *et al.*, *supra*) but not in another (Pellemounter *et al.*, *supra*) of these reports, despite equivalent decreases in body weight. Furthermore, Pellemounter *et al.*, *supra* observed that, for reasons unknown, *ob/ob* mice treated with a 0.1 mg/kg/day dose of the OB protein actually increased their body weight by 17.13 %, while the weight reduction in the obese mice that received a 1 mg/kg/day dose of *ob* was rather moderate. The receptor or receptors of the *ob* protein are as of yet unidentified. While the existence of peripheral receptors cannot be ruled out at this time, the recent report that an increased

expression of the *ob* gene in adipose tissue of mice with hypothalamic lesions does not result in a lean phenotype suggests that the OB protein does not act directly on fat cells. Maffei *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. **92**, 6957-60 (1995). Researchers suggest that at least one OB receptor is localized in the brain. The identification and expression cloning of a leptin receptor (OB-R) was reported by Tartaglia *et al.*, Cell **83**, 1263-71 (1995). Various isoforms of a leptin receptor are described by Cioffi *et al.*, Nature **2**, 585-89 (1996). A human hematopoietin receptor, which might be a receptor of the OB protein, is described in PCT application Publication No. WO 96/08510, published 21 March 1996. A receptor of the OB protein is disclosed in Tartaglia *et al.*, Cell **83**, 1263-71 (1995).

Summary of the Invention

10 The present invention is based on the observation that the OB protein is significantly more effective at reducing body weight and adipose tissue weight when delivered as a continuous subcutaneous infusion than when the same dose is delivered as a daily subcutaneous injection. The invention is further based on the unexpected finding that a chimeric protein, in which the OB polypeptide is fused to an immunoglobulin constant domain, is strikingly more potent in reducing the body weight and adipose depots than native human
15 OB, when both proteins are administered by subcutaneous injection once a day. The latter observation is particularly surprising since the OB protein-immunoglobulin chimera due to its large molecular weight, is not expected to be able to cross the blood-brain barrier, and reach the OB receptor which has been believed to be located in the brain.

In one aspect, the invention concerns long half-life derivatives of an OB protein capable of reducing
20 body weight and/or food intake in an individual treated. The invention further concerns compositions containing such derivatives, and their administration for reducing body weight and/or food intake.

In another aspect, the invention concerns chimeric polypeptides comprising an OB protein amino acid sequence capable of binding to a native OB receptor linked to an immunoglobulin sequence (briefly referred to as OB-immunoglobulin chimeras or immunoadhesins). In a specific embodiment, the chimeric polypeptides
25 comprise a fusion of an OB amino acid sequence capable of binding a native OB receptor, to an immunoglobulin constant domain sequence. The OB portion of the chimeras of the present invention preferably has sufficient amino acid sequences from a native OB protein to retain the ability to bind to and signal through a native OB receptor. Most preferably, the OB protein retains the ability to reduce body weight when administered to obese human or non-human subjects. The OB polypeptide is preferably human, and the fusion is preferably with an
30 immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domain sequence. In a particular embodiment, the association of two OB polypeptide-immunoglobulin heavy chain fusions (e.g., via covalent linkage by disulfide bond(s)) results in a homodimeric immunoglobulin-like structure. An immunoglobulin light chain may further be associated with one or both of the OB-immunoglobulin chimeras in the disulfide-bonded dimer to yield a homotrimeric or homotetrameric structure.

35 The invention further concerns nucleic acid encoding chimeric polypeptide chains of the present invention, expression vectors containing DNA encoding such molecules, transformed host cells, and methods for the production of the molecules by cultivating transformant host cells.

Although the long half-life derivatives of the present invention are particularly useful for reducing body weight and/or food intake, they can generally be used for the treatment of conditions associated with the abnormal expression or function of the OB gene and/or to elicit biological responses mediated by an OB receptor. Thus, the OB derivatives of the present invention may be used to treat bulimia, to reduce insulin levels, e.g. in Type I or II diabetic patients, and as mitogens of various cell types expressing an OB receptor. All these and related uses are within the scope of the present invention.

In another embodiment, the invention concerns the purification of an OB receptor by using an OB protein-immunoglobulin chimera.

Brief Description of the Figures

10 **Figure 1 top** -- Lean female mice were treated with murine OB protein either as a continuous subcutaneous infusion or daily subcutaneous injections. The data shown are the mean body weight of each group, in grams, $n = 4$ mice/point.

Figure 1 bottom -- The mean weight of the retroperitoneal fat pads are shown. Continuous subcutaneous infusions of the OB protein were also more effective than daily subcutaneous injections at reducing adipose tissue weight.

15 **Figure 2 top** -- Obese female *ob/ob* mice were treated with human OB protein (hOB) or with a human OB-IgG-1 fusion protein (hOB-IgG-1). The data shown are the mean change in body weight for each treatment group from the first to the last day of experiment, in grams, $n = 3$ mice/bar except for the hOB 0.19 mg/kg/day by injection group, where $n = 4$, and PBS injection group, where $n = 1$.

20 **Figure 2 bottom** -- The data shown were the mean food intake for each treatment group for the six 24 hour periods of the experiment, in grams/mouse/day, $n = 1$ /bar.

Figure 3 top and bottom -- Obese (*ob/ob*) female mice were treated with either hOB or the hOB-IgG-1 fusion protein by daily subcutaneous injections for 7 days. The data are depicted as in Figure 2, with $n = 4$ for all treatment groups.

25 **Figure 4 top** -- Obese female *ob/ob* mice were treated with human protein (hOB) or with PEG-hOB. The data shown are the mean change in body weight for each treatment group from the first to the last day of experiment, in grams, $n = 3-4$ mice/bar except for the PBS injection group, where $n = 1$. The materials were injected daily subcutaneously. The "PEG 1X" and "PEG 2X" refer to the ratio of the PEG reagent to protein in the preparation of the molecule.

30 **Figure 4 bottom** -- The data shown were the mean food intake for each treatment group for the six 24 hour periods of the experiment, in grams/mouse/day, $n = 3-4$ /bar.

Figure 5 -- Obese (*ob/ob*) female mice were treated with either the hOB-IgG fusion protein, native hOB, or hCD4-IgG by daily subcutaneous injections for 7 days. $n = 6$ for all treatment groups, except hOB at 3.8 mg/kg/d, where $n = 2$. Again it was observed that the fusion protein was more effective than the native hOB protein at reducing body weight (top and middle panels) and food intake (bottom panel).

35 **Figure 6** -- The nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. NO:1) and the amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. NO: 2) of the human OB-IgG-1 chimera of Example 1.

Detailed Description of the Invention**A. Definitions**

The term "obesity" is used to designate a condition of being overweight associated with excessive bodily fat. The desirable weight for a certain individual depends on a number of factors including sex, height, age, overall built, etc. The same factors will determine when an individual is considered obese. The determination of an optimum body weight for a given individual is well within the skill of an ordinary physician.

The phrase "long half-life" and grammatical variants thereof, as used in connection with OB derivatives, concerns OB derivatives having a longer plasma half-life and/or slower clearance than a corresponding native OB protein. The long half-life derivatives preferably will have a half-life at least about 1.5-times longer than a native OB protein; more preferably at least about 2-times longer than a native OB protein, more preferably at least about 3-time longer than a native OB protein. The native OB protein preferably is that of the individual to be treated.

The terms "OB", "OB polypeptide", "OB protein" and their grammatical variants are used interchangeably and refer to "native" or "native sequence" OB proteins (also known as "leptins") and their functional derivatives. The OB polypeptides have the typical structural features of cytokines, i.e. polypeptides released by one cell population which act on another cell as intercellular mediators, such as, for example, growth hormones, insulin-like growth factors, interleukins, insulin, glycoprotein hormones such as, follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), tumor necrosis factor- α and - β (TNF- α and - β), nerve growth factors, such as NGF- β , PDGF, transforming growth factors (TGFs) such as, TGF- α and TGF- β , insulin-like growth factor-1 and -2 (IGF-1 and IGF-2), erythropoietin, osteoinductive factors, interferons (IFNs) such as, IFN- α , IFN- β and IFN- γ , colony stimulating factors (CSFs) such as, M-CSF, GM-CSF, and G-CSF, interleukins (ILs) such as, IL-1, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8 and other polypeptide factors.

The terms "native" and "native sequence" OB polypeptide are used to refer to an OB polypeptide from any animal species (e.g. human, murine, rabbit, cat, cow, sheep, chicken, porcine, equine, etc.), as occurring in nature, including naturally-occurring alleles, deletion, substitution and/or insertion variants, as currently known or as might be identified in the future, provided that they retain the ability to bind to and, preferably, signal through the OB receptor. Thus, a native human OB polypeptide includes the amino acid sequence between the N-terminus and the cysteine (Cys) at position 167 of the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 6 (see also SEQ. ID. NO: 2 and Figure 6 of Zhang *et al.*, *supra*), and naturally occurring variants of this protein, as currently known or might be identified in the future. Similarly, a "native" or "native sequence" murine OB polypeptide has the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 6 of Zhang *et al.*, *supra*, and naturally occurring variants of that polypeptide, as currently known or might be identified in the future. The definition specifically includes variants with or without a glutamine at amino acid position 49, using the amino acid numbering of Zhang *et al.* *supra*. The terms "native" and "native sequence" OB polypeptide include the native proteins with or without the initiating N-terminal methionine (Met), and with or without the native signal sequence, either in monomeric or in dimeric form. The native human and murine OB polypeptides known in the art are 167 amino acids long, contain two conserved cysteines, and have the features of a secreted protein. The polypeptide is largely

hydrophilic, and the predicted signal sequence cleavage site is at position 21, using the amino acid numbering of Zhang *et al.*, *supra*. The overall sequence homology of the human and murine sequences is about 84%. The two proteins show a more extensive identity in the N-terminal region of the mature protein, with only four conservative and three non-conservative substitutions among the residues between the signal sequence cleavage site and the conserved Cys at position 117. The molecular weight of OB proteins is about 16 kD in a monomeric form.

A "functional derivative" of a native polypeptide is a compound having a qualitative biological property in common with the native polypeptide. A functional derivative of an OB polypeptide is a compound that has a qualitative biological property in common with a native (human or non-human) OB polypeptide. "Functional derivatives" include, but are not limited to, fragments of native polypeptides from any animal species (including humans), and derivatives of native (human and non-human) polypeptides and their fragments, provided that they have a biological activity in common with a corresponding native polypeptide.

"Fragments" comprise regions within the sequence of a mature native OB polypeptide. Preferred fragments of OB polypeptides include the C-terminus of the mature protein, and may contain relatively short deletion(s) at the N-terminus and in other parts of the molecule not required for receptor binding and/or for structural integrity.

The term "derivative" is used to define amino acid sequence variants, and covalent modifications of a native polypeptide, whereas the term "variant" refers to amino acid sequence variants within this definition.

"Biological property" in the context of the definition of "functional derivatives" is defined as either 1) immunological cross-reactivity with at least one epitope of a native polypeptide (e.g. a native OB polypeptide of any species), or 2) the possession of at least one adhesive, regulatory or effector function qualitatively in common with a native polypeptide.

Preferably, the functional derivatives are polypeptides which have at least about 65% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably about 75% amino acid sequence identity, even more preferably at least about 85% amino acid sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% amino acid sequence identity with a native polypeptide. In the context of the present invention, functional derivatives of native sequence human OB polypeptides preferably show at least 95% amino acid sequence identity with the native OB proteins, and are not immunogenic in the human.

Amino acid sequence identity or homology is defined herein as the percentage of amino acid residues in the candidate sequence that are identical with the residues of a corresponding native polypeptide sequence, after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent homology, and not considering any conservative substitutions as part of the sequence identity. Neither N- or C-terminal extensions nor insertions shall be construed as reducing identity or homology.

Immunologically cross reactive as used herein means that the candidate (poly)peptide is capable of competitively inhibiting the qualitative biological activity of a corresponding native polypeptide having this activity with polyclonal antibodies or antisera raised against the known active molecule. Such antibodies and antisera are prepared in conventional fashion by injecting an animal such as a goat or rabbit, for example,

subcutaneously with the known native OB protein in complete Freud's adjuvant, followed by booster intraperitoneal or subcutaneous injection in incomplete Freud's.

The term "isolated OB polypeptide" and grammatical variants thereof refer to OB polypeptides (as hereinabove defined) separated from contaminant polypeptides present in the human, other animal species, or in other source from which the polypeptide is isolated.

In general, the term "amino acid sequence variant" refers to molecules with some differences in their amino acid sequences as compared to a reference (e.g. native sequence) polypeptide. The amino acid alterations may be substitutions, insertions, deletions or any desired combinations of such changes in a native amino acid sequence.

Substitutional variants are those that have at least one amino acid residue in a native sequence removed and a different amino acid inserted in its place at the same position. The substitutions may be single, where only one amino acid in the molecule has been substituted, or they may be multiple, where two or more amino acids have been substituted in the same molecule.

Insertional variants are those with one or more amino acids inserted immediately adjacent to an amino acid at a particular position in a native amino acid sequence. Immediately adjacent to an amino acid means connected to either the α -carboxy or α -amino functional group of the amino acid.

Deletional variants are those with one or more amino acids in the native amino acid sequence removed. Ordinarily, deletional variants will have one or two amino acids deleted in a particular region of the molecule.

"Covalent derivatives" include modifications of a native polypeptide or a fragment thereof with an organic proteinaceous or non-proteinaceous derivatizing agent, and post-translational modifications. Covalent modifications are traditionally introduced by reacting targeted amino acid residues with an organic derivatizing agent that is capable of reacting with selected sites or terminal residues, or by harnessing mechanisms of post-translational modifications that function in selected recombinant host cells. Certain post-translational modifications are the result of the action of recombinant host cells on the expressed polypeptide. Glutaminyl and asparaginyl residues are frequently post-translationally deamidated to the corresponding glutamyl and aspartyl residues. Alternatively, these residues are deamidated under mildly acidic conditions. Either form of these residues may be present in the OB-immunoglobulin chimeras of the present invention. Other post-translational modifications include hydroxylation of proline and lysine, phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of seryl, tyrosine or threonyl residues, methylation of the α -amino groups of lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains [T.E. Creighton, Proteins: Structure and Molecular Properties, W.H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco, pp. 79-86 (1983)].

The terms "DNA sequence encoding", "DNA encoding" and "nucleic acid encoding" refer to the order or sequence of deoxyribonucleotides along a strand of deoxyribonucleic acid. The order of these deoxyribonucleotides determines the order of amino acids along the polypeptide chain. The DNA sequence thus codes for the amino acid sequence.

The terms "replicable expression vector" and "expression vector" refer to a piece of DNA, usually double-stranded, which may have inserted into it a piece of foreign DNA. Foreign DNA is defined as heterologous DNA, which is DNA not naturally found in the host cell. The vector is used to transport the

foreign or heterologous DNA into a suitable host cell. Once in the host cell, the vector can replicate independently of the host chromosomal DNA, and several copies of the vector and its inserted (foreign) DNA may be generated. In addition, the vector contains the necessary elements that permit translating the foreign DNA into a polypeptide. Many molecules of the polypeptide encoded by the foreign DNA can thus be rapidly synthesized.

The term "control sequences" refers to DNA sequences necessary for the expression of an operably linked coding sequence in a particular host organism. The control sequences that are suitable for prokaryotes, for example, include a promoter, optionally an operator sequence, a ribosome binding site, and possibly, other as yet poorly understood sequences. Eukaryotic cells are known to utilize promoters, polyadenylation signals, and enhancer.

Nucleic acid is "operably linked" when it is placed into a functional relationship with another nucleic acid sequence. For example, DNA for a presequence or a secretory leader is operably linked to DNA for a polypeptide if it is expressed as a preprotein that participates in the secretion of the polypeptide; a promoter or enhancer is operably linked to a coding sequence if it affects the transcription of the sequence; or a ribosome binding site is operably linked to a coding sequence if it is positioned so as to facilitate translation. Generally, "operably linked" means that the DNA sequences being linked are contiguous and, in the case of a secretory leader, contiguous and in reading phase. However, enhancers do not have to be contiguous. Linking is accomplished by ligation at convenient restriction sites. If such sites do not exist, then synthetic oligonucleotide adaptors or linkers are used in accord with conventional practice.

In the context of the present invention the expressions "cell", "cell line", and "cell culture" are used interchangeably, and all such designations include progeny. Thus, the words "transformants" and "transformed (host) cells" include the primary subject cell and cultures derived therefrom without regard for the number of transfers. It is also understood that all progeny may not be precisely identical in DNA content, due to deliberate or inadvertent mutations. Mutant progeny that have the same function or biological activity as screened for in the originally transformed cell are included. Where distinct designations are intended, it will be clear from the context.

Native immunoglobulins are usually heterotetrameric glycoproteins of about 150,000 daltons, composed of two identical light (L) chains and two identical heavy (H) chains. Each light chain is linked to a heavy chain by one covalent disulfide bond, while the number of disulfide linkages varies between the heavy chains of different immunoglobulin isotypes. Each heavy and light chain also has regularly spaced intrachain disulfide bridges. Each heavy chain has at one end a variable domain (V_H) followed by a number of constant domains. Each light chain has a variable domain at one end (V_L) and a constant domain at its other end; the constant domain of the light chain is aligned with the first constant domain of the heavy chain, and the light chain variable domain is aligned with the variable domain of the heavy chain. Particular amino acid residues are believed to form an interface between the light and heavy chain variable domains (Clothia *et al.*, J. Mol. Biol. **186**, 651-663 (1985); Novomny and Haber, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **82**, 4592-4596 [1985]).

Depending on the amino acid sequence of the constant region of their heavy chains, immunoglobulins can be assigned to different classes. There are five major classes of immunoglobulins: IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG and

IgM, and several of these may be further divided into subclasses (isotypes), e.g. IgG-1, IgG-2, IgG-3, and IgG-4. IgA-1 and IgA-2. The heavy chain constant regions that correspond to the different classes of immunoglobulins are called α , delta, epsilon, γ , and μ , respectively. The subunit structures and three-dimensional configurations of different classes of immunoglobulins are well known. IgA-1 and IgA-2 are monomeric subclasses of IgA, which usually is in the form of dimers or larger polymers. Immunocytes in the gut produce mainly polymeric IgA (also referred to poly-IgA including dimers and higher polymers). Such poly-IgA contains a disulfide-linked polypeptide called the "joining" or "J" chain, and can be transported through the glandular epithelium together with the J-containing polymeric IgM (poly-IgM), comprising five subunits.

Hybridization is preferably performed under "stringent conditions" which means (1) employing low ionic strength and high temperature for washing, for example, 0.015 sodium chloride/0.0015 M sodium citrate/0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate at 50°C, or (2) employing during hybridization a denaturing agent, such as formamide, for example, 50% (vol/vol) formamide with 0.1% bovine serum albumin/0.1% Ficoll/0.1% polyvinylpyrrolidone/50mM sodium phosphate buffer at pH 6.5 with 750 mM sodium chloride, 75 mM sodium citrate at 42°C. Another example is use of 50% formamide, 5 x SSC (0.75 M NaCl, 0.075 M sodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 6/8), 0.1% sodium pyrophosphate, 5 x Denhardt's solution, sonicated salmon sperm DNA (50 μ g/ml), 0.1% SDS, and 10% dextran sulfate at 42°C, with washes at 42°C in 0.2 x SSC and 0.1% SDS.

B. OB protein-immunoglobulin chimeras (immunoadhesins)

Immunoadhesins are chimeric antibody-like molecules that combine the functional domain(s) of a binding protein (usually a receptor, a cell-adhesion molecule or a ligand) with the an immunoglobulin sequence. The most common example of this type of fusion protein combines the hinge and Fc regions of an immunoglobulin (Ig) with domains of a cell-surface receptor that recognizes a specific ligand. This type of molecule is called an "immunoadhesin", because it combines "immune" and "adhesion" functions; other frequently used names are "Ig-chimera", "Ig-" or "Fc-fusion protein", or "receptor-globulin."

To date, more than fifty immunoadhesins have been reported in the art. Immunoadhesins reported in the literature include, for example, fusions of the T cell receptor (Gascoigne *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **84**, 2936-2940 [1987]); CD4 (Capon *et al.*, Nature **337**, 525-531 [1989]; Traunecker *et al.*, Nature **339**, 68-70 [1989]; Zettmeissl *et al.*, DNA Cell Biol. USA **9**, 347-353 [1990]; Byrn *et al.*, Nature **344**, 667-670 [1990]); L-selectin (homing receptor) (Watson *et al.*, J. Cell. Biol. **110**, 2221-2229 [1990], Watson *et al.*, Nature **349**, 164-167 [1991]); E-selectin (Mulligan *et al.*, J. Immunol. **151**, 6410-17 [1993]; Jacob *et al.*, Biochemistry **34**, 1210-1217 [1995]); P-selectin (Mulligan *et al.*, *supra*; Hollenbaugh *et al.*, Biochemistry **34**, 5678-84 [1995]); ICAM-1 (Stauton *et al.*, J. Exp. Med. **176**, 1471-1476 [1992]; Martin *et al.*, J. Virol. **67**, 3561-68 [1993]; Roep *et al.*, Lancet **342**, 1590-93 [1994]); ICAM-2 (Damle *et al.*, J. Immunol. **148**, 665-71 [1992]); ICAM-3 (Holness *et al.*, J. Biol. Chem. **270**, 877-84 [1995]); LFA-3 (Kanner *et al.*, J. Immunol. **148**, 2-23-29 [1992]); LI glycoprotein (Doherty *et al.*, Neuron **14**, 57-66 [1995]); TNF-R1 (Ashkenazi *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **88**, 10535-539 [1991]; Lesslauer *et al.*, Eur. J. Immunol. **21**, 2883-86 [1991]; Peppel *et al.*, J. Exp. Med. **174**, 1483-1489 [1991]); TNF-R2 (Zack *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **90**, 2335-39 [1993]; Wooley *et al.*, J.

Immunol. **151**, 6602-07 [1993]); CD44 [Aruffo *et al.*, *Cell* **61**, 1303-1313 (1990)]; CD28 and B7 [Linsley *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* **173**, 721-730 (1991)]; CTLA-4 [Linsley *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* **174**, 561-569 (1991)]; CD22 [Stamenkovic *et al.*, *Cell* **66**, 1133-1144 (1991)]; NP receptors [Bennett *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* **266**, 23060-23067 (1991)]; IgE receptor α [Ridgway and Gorman, *J. Cell. Biol.* **115**, abstr. 1448 (1991)]; HGF receptor [Mark, M.R. *et al.*, 1992, *J. Biol. Chem.* submitted]; IFN- γ α - and β -chain [Marsters *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **92**, 5401-05 [1995)]; trk-A, -B, and -C [Shelton *et al.*, *J. Neurosci.* **15**, 477-91 [1995)]; IL-2 [Landolfi, *J. Immunol.* **146**, 915-19 [1991)]; IL-10 [Zheng *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* **154**, 5590-5600 [1995)].

The simplest and most straightforward immunoadhesin design combines the binding region(s) of the 'adhesin' protein with the hinge and Fc regions of an immunoglobulin heavy chain. Ordinarily, when preparing the OB-immunoglobulin chimeras of the present invention, nucleic acid encoding the desired OB polypeptide will be fused C-terminally to nucleic acid encoding the N-terminus of an immunoglobulin constant domain sequence, however N-terminal fusions are also possible. Typically, in such fusions the encoded chimeric polypeptide will retain at least functionally active hinge, CH2 and CH3 domains of the constant region of an immunoglobulin heavy chain. Fusions are also made to the C-terminus of the Fc portion of a constant domain, or immediately N-terminal to the CH1 of the heavy chain or the corresponding region of the light chain. The precise site at which the fusion is made is not critical; particular sites are well known and may be selected in order to optimize the biological activity, secretion or binding characteristics of the OB-immunoglobulin chimeras.

In a preferred embodiment, the sequence of a native, mature OB polypeptide, is fused to the N-terminus of the C-terminal portion of an antibody (in particular the Fc domain), containing the effector functions of an immunoglobulin, e.g. IgG-1. It is possible to fuse the entire heavy chain constant region to the OB sequence. However, more preferably, a sequence beginning in the hinge region just upstream of the papain cleavage site (which defines IgG Fc chemically; residue 216, taking the first residue of heavy chain constant region to be 114 [Kobet *et al.*, *supra*], or analogous sites of other immunoglobulins) is used in the fusion. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the OB polypeptide sequence is fused to the hinge region and CH2 and CH3 or CH1, hinge, CH2 and CH3 domains of an IgG-1, IgG-2, or IgG-3 heavy chain. The precise site at which the fusion is made is not critical, and the optimal site can be determined by routine experimentation.

In some embodiments, the OB-immunoglobulin chimeras are assembled as multimers, and particularly as homo-dimers or -tetramers (WO 91/08298). Generally, these assembled immunoglobulins will have known unit structures. A basic four chain structural unit is the form in which IgG, IgD, and IgE exist. A four unit is repeated in the higher molecular weight immunoglobulins; IgM generally exists as a pentamer of basic four units held together by disulfide bonds. IgA globulin, and occasionally IgG globulin, may also exist in multimeric form in serum. In the case of multimer, each four unit may be the same or different.

Various exemplary assembled OB-immunoglobulin chimeras within the scope herein are schematically diagrammed below:

- (a) AC_L-AC_L ;
- (b) $AC_H-(AC_H, AC_L-AC_H, AC_L-V_HCH, \text{ or } V_LC_L-AC_H)$;
- (c) $AC_L-AC_H-(AC_L-AC_H, AC_L-V_HCH, V_LC_L-AC_H, \text{ or } V_LC_L-V_HCH)$;

(d) $AC_L-V_HCH-[AC_H, \text{ or } AC_L-V_HCH, \text{ or } V_LC_L-AC_H]$;

(e) $V_LC_L-AC_H-[AC_L-V_HCH, \text{ or } V_LC_L-AC_H]$; and

(f) $[A-Y]_n-[V_LC_L-V_HCH]_2$.

wherein

5 each A represents identical or different OB polypeptide amino acid sequences;

V_L is an immunoglobulin light chain variable domain;

V_H is an immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain;

C_L is an immunoglobulin light chain constant domain;

C_H is an immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domain;

10 n is an integer greater than 1;

Y designates the residue of a covalent cross-linking agent.

In the interests of brevity, the foregoing structures only show key features; they do not indicate joining (J) or other domains of the immunoglobulins, nor are disulfide bonds shown. However, where such domains are required for binding activity, they shall be constructed as being present in the ordinary locations which they occupy in the immunoglobulin molecules.

15 Alternatively, the OB amino acid sequences can be inserted between immunoglobulin heavy chain and light chain sequences such that an immunoglobulin comprising a chimeric heavy chain is obtained. In this embodiment, the OB polypeptide sequences are fused to the 3' end of an immunoglobulin heavy chain in each arm of an immunoglobulin, either between the hinge and the CH2 domain, or between the CH2 and CH3 domains. Similar constructs have been reported by Hoogenboom, H. R. *et al.*, *Mol. Immunol.* 28, 1027-1037 (1991).

20 Although the presence of an immunoglobulin light chain is not required in the immunoadhesins of the present invention, an immunoglobulin light chain might be present either covalently associated to an OB protein-immunoglobulin heavy chain fusion polypeptide, or directly fused to the OB polypeptide. In the former case, DNA encoding an immunoglobulin light chain is typically coexpressed with the DNA encoding the OB-immunoglobulin heavy chain fusion protein. Upon secretion, the hybrid heavy chain and the light chain will be covalently associated to provide an immunoglobulin-like structure comprising two disulfide-linked immunoglobulin heavy chain-light chain pairs. Method suitable for the preparation of such structures are, for example, disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567 issued 28 March 1989.

30 In a preferred embodiment, the immunoglobulin sequences used in the construction of the immunoadhesins of the present invention are from an IgG immunoglobulin heavy chain constant domain. For human immunoadhesins, the use of human IgG-1 and IgG-3 immunoglobulin sequences is preferred. A major advantage of using IgG-1 is that IgG-1 immunoadhesins can be purified efficiently on immobilized protein A. In contrast, purification of IgG-3 requires protein G, a significantly less versatile medium. However, other structural and functional properties of immunoglobulins should be considered when choosing the Ig fusion partner for a particular immunoadhesin construction. For example, the IgG-3 hinge is longer and more flexible, so it can accommodate larger 'adhesin' domains that may not fold or function properly when fused to IgG-1. Possible IgG-based immunoadhesin structures are shown in Fig. 3a-c. While IgG immunoadhesins are typically

mono- or bivalent, other Ig subtypes like IgA and IgM may give rise to dimeric or pentameric structures, respectively, of the basic Ig homodimer unit. A typical IgM-based multimeric immunoadhesin is illustrated in Figure 3d. Multimeric immunoadhesins are advantageous in that they can bind their respective targets with greater avidity than their IgG-based counterparts. Reported examples of such structures are CD4-IgM (Trautenecker *et al.*, *supra*); ICAM-IgM (Martin *et al.*, *J. Virol.* 67, 3561-68 [1993]); and CD2-IgM (Arulanandam *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 177, 1439-50 [1993]).

For OB-Ig immunoadhesins, which are designed for *in vivo* application, the pharmacokinetic properties and the effector functions specified by the Fc region are important as well. Although IgG-1, IgG-2 and IgG-4 all have *in vivo* half-lives of 21 days, their relative potencies at activating the complement system are different. IgG-4 does not activate complement, and IgG-2 is significantly weaker at complement activation than IgG-1. Moreover, unlike IgG-1, IgG-2 does not bind to Fc receptors on mononuclear cells or neutrophils. While IgG-3 is optimal for complement activation, its *in vivo* half-life is approximately one third of the other IgG isotypes. Another important consideration for immunoadhesins designed to be used as human therapeutics is the number of allotypic variants of the particular isotype. In general, IgG isotypes with fewer serologically-defined allotypes are preferred. For example, IgG-1 has only four serologically-defined allotypic sites, two of which (G1m and 2) are located in the Fc region; and one of these sites G1m1, is non-immunogenic. In contrast, there are 12 serologically-defined allotypes in IgG-3, all of which are in the Fc region; only three of these sites (G3m5, 11 and 21) have one allotype which is nonimmunogenic. Thus, the potential immunogenicity of a γ 3 immunoadhesin is greater than that of a γ 1 immunoadhesin.

In designing the OB-Ig immunoadhesins of the present invention regions that are not required for receptor binding, the structural integrity (e.g. proper folding) and/or biological activity of the molecule, may be deleted. In such structures, it is important to place the fusion junction at residues that are located between domains, to avoid misfolding. With respect to the parental immunoglobulin, a useful joining point is just upstream of the cysteines of the hinge that form the disulfide bonds between the two heavy chains. In a frequently used design, the codon for the C-terminal residue of the "adhesin" (OB) part of the molecule is placed directly upstream of the codons for the sequence DKHTCPPCP of the IgG1 hinge region.

OB-Ig immunoadhesins are most conveniently constructed by fusing the cDNA sequence encoding the OB portion in-frame to an Ig cDNA sequence. However, fusion to genomic Ig fragments can also be used (see, e.g. Gascoigne *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84, 2936-2940 [1987]; Aruffo *et al.*, *Cell* 61, 1303-1313 [1990]; Stamenkovic *et al.*, *Cell* 66, 1133-1144 [1991]). The latter type of fusion requires the presence of Ig regulatory sequences for expression. cDNAs encoding IgG heavy-chain constant regions can be isolated based on published sequence from cDNA libraries derived from spleen or peripheral blood lymphocytes, by hybridization or by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) techniques. Murine OB cDNA can, for example, be obtained by PCR from a mouse adipose tissue cDNA library (Clontech), using primers designed based on the sequence of Zhang *et al.* Human OB cDNA can be obtained in a similar manner. Alternatively, the mouse OB gene can be used as a probe to isolate human adipose tissue cDNA clones (Clontech), e.g. from a λ gt11 library, as described by Zhang *et al.* The cDNAs encoding the 'adhesin' and the Ig parts of the immunoadhesin are inserted in tandem into a plasmid vector that directs efficient expression in the chosen host cells. For

expression in mammalian cells pRK5-based vectors (Schall *et al.*, Cell **61**, 361-370 [1990]), pRK7-vectors and CDM8-based vectors (Seed, Nature **329**, 840 [1989]) are preferred. (pRK7 is identical to pRK5 except that the order of the endonuclease restriction sites in the polylinker region between ClaI and HindIII is reversed. See U.S. Patent No. 5,108,901 issued 28 April 1992.). The exact junction can be created by removing the extra sequences between the designed junction codons using oligonucleotide-directed deletional mutagenesis (Zoller and Smith, Nucleic Acids Res. **10**, 6487 [1982]; Capon *et al.*, Nature **337**, 525-531 [1989]). Synthetic oligonucleotides can be used, in which each half is complementary to the sequence on either side of the desired junction; ideally, these are 36 to 48-mers. Alternatively, PCR technique can be used to join the two parts of the molecule in-frame with an appropriate vector.

Immunoadhesins can be expressed efficiently in a variety of host cells, including myeloma cell lines, Chinese Hamster ovary (CHO) cells, monkey COS cells, human embryonic kidney 293 cells, and baculovirus infected insect cells. In these systems, the immunoadhesin polypeptides are assembled and secreted into the cell culture medium. Yeasts, e.g. Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Pichia pastoris, etc., and bacterial cells, preferably E. coli, can also be used as hosts. The OB-immunoglobulin chimeras can be expressed in yeast, for example, similarly to the process described for the expression of the OB proteins by Leiber *et al.*, Crit. Res. Food Sci. Nutr. **33**, 351 (1993); Friedman and Leibel, Cell **69**, 217 (1992); and Beavis and Chait, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **87**, 6873 (1990). Thus, the coding sequences can be subcloned into a yeast plasmid, such as the yeast expression plasmid pPIC.9 (Invitrogen). This vector directs secretion of heterologous proteins from the yeast into the culture media. According to Halaas *et al.*, *supra*, expression of mouse and human OB genes in Saccharomyces cerevisiae transformed with this vector yields a secreted 16-kD protein, which is an unprocessed OB protein lacking the signal sequence. Expression of the mouse or human OB-immunoglobulin chimeras in E. coli can, for example, be performed on the analogy of the procedure described by Halaas *et al.*, *supra*. The coding sequences of mouse and human OB-immunoglobulin chimeras can be subcloned into the PET15b expression vector (Novagen) and expressed in E. coli (BL21 (DE3)pLYsS) through use of the T7 E. coli RNA polymerase system. Alternatively, the fusion protein can be expressed in E. coli by inserting the coding sequence in frame with the secretion sequence of the E. coli heat stable enterotoxin II, downstream of the E. coli alkaline phosphatase promoter (Chang *et al.*, Gene **55**, 189-96 [1987]).

The choice of host cell line for the expression of OB-Ig immunoadhesins depends mainly on the expression vector. Another consideration is the amount of protein that is required. Milligram quantities often can be produced by transient transfections. For example, the adenovirus E1A-transformed 293 human embryonic kidney cell line can be transfected transiently with pRK5- and pRK7-based vectors by a modification of the calcium phosphate method to allow efficient immunoadhesin expression. This method is illustrated in the examples. CDM8-based vectors can be used to transfect COS cells by the DEAE-dextran method (Aruffo *et al.*, Cell **61**, 1303-1313 (1990); Zettmeissl *et al.*, DNA Cell Biol. (US) **9**, 347-353 (1990)). If larger amounts of protein are desired, the immunoadhesin can be expressed after stable transfection of a host cell line. For example, a pRK5- or pRK7-based vector can be introduced into Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells in the presence of an additional plasmid encoding dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) and conferring resistance to G418. Clones resistant to G418 can be selected in culture; these clones are grown in the presence of increasing levels

of DHFR inhibitor methotrexate; clones are selected, in which the number of gene copies encoding the DHFR and immunoadhesin sequences is co-amplified. If the immunoadhesin contains a hydrophobic leader sequence at its N-terminus, it is likely to be processed and secreted by the transfected cells. The expression of immunoadhesins with more complex structures may require uniquely suited host cells; for example, components such as light chain or J chain may be provided by certain myeloma or hybridoma cell hosts [Gascoigne *et al.*, 5 1987, *supra*; Martin *et al.*, *J. Virol.* 67, 3561-3568 (1993)].

The expression of immunoadhesins with more complex oligomeric structures may require uniquely suited host cells; for example, components such as light chain or J chain may be provided by certain myeloma or hybridoma cell hosts (Gascoigne *et al.*, *supra*; Martin *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 67, 3561-68 [1993]).

10 Immunoadhesins can be conveniently purified by affinity chromatography. The suitability of protein A as an affinity ligand depends on the species and isotype of the immunoglobulin Fc domain that is used in the chimera. Protein A can be used to purify immunoadhesins that are based on human $\gamma 1$, $\gamma 2$, or $\gamma 4$ heavy chains [Lindmark *et al.*, *J. Immunol. Meth.* 62, 1-13 (1983)]. Protein G is recommended for all mouse isotypes and for human $\gamma 3$ [Guss *et al.*, *EMBO J.* 5, 1567-1575 (1986)]. The matrix to which the affinity ligand is attached is most often agarose, but other matrices are available. Mechanically stable matrices such as controlled pore glass or poly(styrene-divinyl)benzene allow for faster flow rates and shorter processing times than can be achieved with agarose. The conditions for binding an immunoadhesin to the protein A or G affinity column are dictated entirely by the characteristics of the Fc domain; that is, its species and isotype. Generally, when the proper ligand is chosen, efficient binding occurs directly from unconditioned culture fluid. One distinguishing 15 feature of immunoadhesins is that, for human $\gamma 1$ molecules, the binding capacity for protein A is somewhat diminished relative to an antibody of the same Fc type. Bound immunoadhesin can be efficiently eluted either at acidic pH (at or above 3.0), or in a neutral pH buffer containing a mildly chaotropic salt. This affinity chromatography step can result in an immunoadhesin preparation that is >95% pure.

Other methods known in the art can be used in place of, or in addition to, affinity chromatography on protein A or G to purify immunoadhesins. Immunoadhesins behave similarly to antibodies in thiophilic gel 25 chromatography [Hutchens and Porath, *Anal. Biochem.* 159, 217-226 (1986)] and immobilized metal chelate chromatography [Al-Mashikhi and Makai, *J. Dairy Sci.* 71, 1756-1763 (1988)]. In contrast to antibodies, however, their behavior on ion exchange columns is dictated not only by their isoelectric points, but also by a charge dipole that may exist in the molecules due to their chimeric nature. Microheterogeneity of charge can also be a factor for immunoadhesins in which the adhesin portion of the molecule is glycosylated and contains sialic acid. A specific purification protocol is described in the examples. 30

Results with the numerous immunoadhesins produced so far show that the fusion of the adhesin portion to an Fc region usually does not perturb the folding of the individual domains. Both the adhesin and the immunoglobulin regions appear to fold correctly, and the Fc portion retains many of the effector functions that are characteristic of antibodies, such as binding to Fc receptors. 35

Methods generally applicable for the construction, expression and purification of immunoadhesins are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,225,538 (issued 6 July 1993) and 5,455,165 (issued 30 October 1995), the disclosures of which are hereby expressly incorporated by reference. Immunoadhesin construction,

expression, purification and various immunoadhesins designs are also described in the review articles by Ashkenazi and Chamow, Methods in Enzymology 8, 104-115 (1995), and Peach and Linsley, Methods in Enzymology 8, 116-123 (1995), the disclosures of which, along with the references cited therein, is hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

5 C. Other long half-life OB derivatives

Other derivatives of the OB proteins, which possess a longer half-life than the native molecules comprise the OB protein or an OB-immunoglobulin chimera, covalently bonded to a nonproteinaceous polymer. The nonproteinaceous polymer ordinarily is a hydrophilic synthetic polymer, i.e., a polymer not otherwise found in nature. However, polymers which exist in nature and are produced by recombinant or *in vitro* methods are
10 useful as are polymers which are isolated from native sources. Hydrophilic polyvinyl polymers fall within the scope of this invention, e.g. polyvinylalcohol and polyvinylpyrrolidone. Particularly useful are polyalkylene ethers such as polyethyleneglycol (PEG); polyalkylenes such as polyoxyethylene, polyoxypropylene, and block copolymers of polyoxyethylene and polyoxypropylene (Pluronics); polymethacrylates; carbomers; branched or unbranched polysaccharides which comprise the saccharide monomers D-mannose, D- and L-galactose,
15 fucose, fructose, D-xylose, L-arabinose, D-glucuronic acid, sialic acid, D-galacturonic acid, D-mannuronic acid (e.g. polymannuronic acid, or alginic acid), D-glucosamine, D-galactosamine, D-glucose and neuraminic acid including homopolysaccharides and heteropolysaccharides such as lactose, amylopectin, starch, hydroxyethyl starch, amylose, dextran sulfate, dextran, dextrans, glycogen, or the polysaccharide subunit of acid mucopolysaccharides, e.g. hyaluronic acid; polymers of sugar alcohols such as polysorbitol and polymannitol;
20 heparin or heparan. The polymer prior to cross-linking need not be, but preferably is, water soluble, but the final conjugate must be water soluble. In addition, the polymer should not be highly immunogenic in the conjugate form, nor should it possess viscosity that is incompatible with intravenous infusion or injection if it is intended to be administered by such routes.

Preferably the polymer contains only a single group which is reactive. This helps to avoid cross-linking
25 of protein molecules. However, it is within the scope herein to optimize reaction conditions to reduce cross-linking, or to purify the reaction products through gel filtration or chromatographic sieves to recover substantially homogenous derivatives.

The molecular weight of the polymer may desirably range from about 100 to 500,000, and preferably is from about 1,000 to 20,000. The molecular weight chosen will depend upon the nature of the polymer and
30 the degree of substitution. In general, the greater the hydrophilicity of the polymer and the greater the degree of substitution, the lower the molecular weight that can be employed. Optimal molecular weights will be determined by routine experimentation.

The polymer generally is covalently linked to the OB protein or to the OB-immunoglobulin chimeras though a multifunctional crosslinking agent which reacts with the polymer and one or more amino acid or sugar
35 residues of the OB protein or OB-immunoglobulin chimera to be linked. However, it is within the scope of the invention to directly crosslink the polymer by reacting a derivatized polymer with the hybrid, or via versa.

The covalent crosslinking site on the OB protein or OB-Ig includes the N-terminal amino group and epsilon amino groups found on lysine residues, as well as other amino, imino, carboxyl, sulfhydryl, hydroxyl or other hydrophilic groups. The polymer may be covalently bonded directly to the hybrid without the use of a multifunctional (ordinarily bifunctional) crosslinking agent. Covalent binding to amino groups is accomplished by known chemistries based upon cyanuric chloride, carbonyl diimidazole, aldehyde reactive groups (PEG alkoxide plus diethyl acetal of bromoacetaldehyde; PEG plus DMSO and acetic anhydride, or PEG chloride plus the phenoxide of 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde, succinimidyl active esters, activated dithiocarbonate PEG, 2,4,5-trichlorophenylchloroformate or P-nitrophenylchloroformate activated PEG.) Carboxyl groups are derivatized by coupling PEG-amine using carbodiimide.

Polymers are conjugated to oligosaccharide groups by oxidation using chemicals, e.g. metaperiodate, or enzymes, e.g. glucose or galactose oxidase, (either of which produces the aldehyde derivative of the carbohydrate), followed by reaction with hydrazide or amino derivatized polymers, in the same fashion as is described by Heitzmann *et al.*, P.N.A.S., 71, 3537-41 (1974) or Bayer *et al.*, Methods in Enzymology 62, 310 (1979), for the labeling of oligosaccharides with biotin or avidin. Further, other chemical or enzymatic methods which have been used heretofore to link oligosaccharides are particularly advantageous because, in general, there are fewer substitutions than amino acid sites for derivatization, and the oligosaccharide products thus will be more homogenous. The oligosaccharide substituents also are optionally modified by enzyme digestion to remove sugars, e.g. by neuraminidase digestion, prior to polymer derivatization.

The polymer will bear a group which is directly reactive with an amino acid side chain, or the N- or C-terminus of the polypeptide linked, or which is reactive with the multifunctional cross-linking agent. In general, polymers bearing such reactive groups are known for the preparation of immobilized proteins. In order to use such chemistries here, one should employ a water soluble polymer otherwise derivatized in the same fashion as insoluble polymers heretofore employed for protein immobilization. Cyanogen bromide activation is a particularly useful procedure to employ in crosslinking polysaccharides.

"Water soluble" in reference to the starting polymer means that the polymer or its reactive intermediate used for conjugation is sufficiently water soluble to participate in a derivatization reaction.

"Water soluble" in reference to the polymer conjugate means that the conjugate is soluble in physiological fluids such as blood.

The degree of substitution with such a polymer will vary depending upon the number of reactive sites on the protein, whether all or a fragment of the protein is used, whether the protein is a fusion with a heterologous protein (e.g. an OB-immunoglobulin chimera), the molecular weight, hydrophilicity and other characteristics of the polymer, and the particular protein derivatization sites chosen. In general, the conjugate contains about from 1 to 10 polymer molecules, while any heterologous sequence may be substituted with an essentially unlimited number of polymer molecules so long as the desired activity is not significantly adversely affected. The optimal degree of cross-linking is easily determined by an experimental matrix in which the time, temperature and other reaction conditions are varied to change the degree of substitution, after which the ability of the conjugates to function in the desired fashion is determined.

The polymer, e.g. PEG, is cross-linked by a wide variety of methods known *per se* for the covalent modification of proteins with nonproteinaceous polymers such as PEG. Certain of these methods, however, are not preferred for the purposes herein. Cyanuronic chloride chemistry leads to many side reactions, including protein cross-linking. In addition, it may be particularly likely to lead to inactivation of proteins containing 5 sulfhydryl groups. Carbonyl diimidazole chemistry (Beauchamp *et al.*, Anal Biochem. 131, 25-33 [1983]) requires high pH (>8.5), which can inactivate proteins. Moreover, since the "activated PEG" intermediate can react with water, a very large molar excess of "activated PEG" over protein is required. The high concentrations of PEG required for the carbonyl diimidazole chemistry also led to problems in purification, as both gel filtration chromatography and hydrophilic interaction chromatography are adversely affected. In addition, the high 10 concentrations of "activated PEG" may precipitate protein, a problem that *per se* has been noted previously (Davis, U.S. Patent No. 4,179,337). On the other hand, aldehyde chemistry (Royer, U.S. Patent No. 4,002,531) is more efficient since it requires only a 40-fold molar excess of PEG and a 1-2 hr incubation. However, the manganese dioxide suggested by Royer for preparation of the PEG aldehyde is problematic "because of the pronounced tendency of PEG to form complexes with metal-based oxidizing agents" (Harris *et al.*, J. Polym. Sci. Polym. Chem. Ed. 22, 341-52 [1984]). The use of a Moffatt oxidation, utilizing DMSO and acetic anhydride, obviates this problem. In addition, the sodium borohydride suggested by Royer must be used at high pH and has a significant tendency to reduce disulfide bonds. In contrast, sodium cyanoborohydride, which is effective at neutral pH and has very little tendency to reduce disulfide bonds is preferred.

Functionalized PEG polymers to modify the OB protein or OB-Ig chimeras of the present invention 20 are available from Shearwater Polymers, Inc. (Huntsville, AL). Such commercially available PEG derivatives include, but are not limited to, amino-PEG, PEG amino acid esters, PEG-hydrazide, PEG-thiol, PEG-succinate, carboxymethylated PEG, PEG-propionic acid, PEG amino acids, PEG succinimidylsuccinate, PEG succinimidyl propionate, succinimidylester of carboxymethylated PEG, succinimidyl carbonate of PEG, succinimidyl esters of amino acid PEGs, PEG-oxycarbonylimidazole, PEG-nitrophenyl carbonate, PEG tresylate, PEG-glycidyl 25 ether, PEG-aldehyde, PEG vinylsulfone, PEG-maleimide, PEG-orthopyridyl-disulfide, heterofunctional PEGs, PEG vinyl derivatives, PEG silanes, and PEG phospholides. The reaction conditions for coupling these PEG derivatives will vary depending on the protein, the desired degree of PEGylation, and the PEG derivative utilized. Some factors involved in the choice of PEG derivatives include: the desired point of attachment (lysine or cysteine), hydrolytic stability and reactivity of the derivatives, stability, toxicity and antigenicity of the 30 linkage, suitability for analysis, etc. Specific instructions for the use of any particular derivative are available from the manufacturer.

The long half-life conjugates of this invention are separated from the unreacted starting materials by gel filtration. Heterologous species of the conjugates are purified from one another in the same fashion. The polymer also may be water-insoluble, as a hydrophilic gel.

35 The conjugates may also be purified by ion-exchange chromatography. The chemistry of many of the electrophilically activated PEG's results in a reduction of amino group charge of the PEGylated product. Thus, high resolution ion exchange chromatography can be used to separate the free and conjugated proteins, and to resolve species with different levels of PEGylation. In fact, the resolution of different species (e.g. containing

one or two PEG residues) is also possible due to the difference in the ionic properties of the unreacted amino acids.

D. The use of the OB-immunoglobulin chimeras and other long half-life derivatives

The OB-immunoglobulin chimeras and other long half-life OB derivatives of the present invention are useful for weight reduction, and specifically, in the treatment of obesity and other disorders associated with the abnormal expression or function of the OB gene. Our studies indicate that the OB-immunoglobulin chimeras and other long half-life OB derivatives, e.g. PEGylated OB, reduce the food intake and increase the energy use of animals treated, and are therefore very effective in reducing the weight of both obese and normal subjects. For testing purposes, the molecules of the present invention may be dissolved in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) (pH 7.4), and administered by intravenous or subcutaneous injection, or infusion.

The long acting OB-derivatives of the present invention may further be used to treat other metabolic disorders such as diabetes and bulimia. The OB protein has been shown to reduce insulin levels in animals, and could be useful to reduce excessive levels of insulin in human patients. The reduction of insulin levels in obese or non-obese patients (e.g. Type I or II diabetics) could restore or improve the insulin-sensitivity of such patients.

In addition, the long half-life OB-derivatives can be used for the treatment of kidney ailments, hypertension, and lung disfunctions, such as emphysema. The OB protein might also cause a mitogenic response in receptor-bearing tissues, acting as a growth factor for these cells.

Therapeutic formulations of the present invention are prepared for storage by mixing the active ingredient having the desired degree of purity with optional physiologically acceptable carriers, excipients or stabilizers (Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences 16th edition, Osol, A. Ed. (1980)), in the form of lyophilized formulations or aqueous solutions. Acceptable carriers, excipients or stabilizers are nontoxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed, and include buffers such as phosphate, citrate and other organic acids; antioxidants including ascorbic acid; low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptides; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin or immunoglobulins; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone, amino acids such as glycine, glutamine, asparagine, arginine or lysine; monosaccharides, disaccharides and other carbohydrates including glucose, mannose, or dextrans; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol; salt-forming counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as Tween, Pluronics or PEG.

The active ingredients may also be entrapped in microcapsules prepared, for example, by coacervation techniques or by interfacial polymerization, for example, hydroxymethylcellulose or gelatin-microcapsules and poly-(methylmethacrylate) microcapsules, respectively), in colloidal drug delivery systems (for example, liposomes, albumin microspheres, microemulsions, nano-particles and nanocapsules) or in macroemulsions. Such techniques are disclosed in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, *supra*.

The formulations to be used for *in vivo* administration must be sterile. This is readily accomplished by filtration through sterile filtration membranes, prior to or following lyophilization and reconstitution.

Therapeutic compositions herein generally are placed into a container having a sterile access port, for example, an intravenous solution bag or vial having a stopper pierceable by a hypodermic injection needle.

The route of administration is in accord with known methods, e.g. injection or infusion by intravenous, intraperitoneal, etc. routes. Sustained release formulations are also foreseen. Suitable examples of sustained release preparations include semipermeable polymer matrices in the form of shaped articles, e.g. films, or microcapsules. Sustained release matrices include polyesters, hydrogels, poly(lactides) (U.S. Patent 3,773,919, EP 58,481), copolymers of L-glutamic acid and gamma ethyl-L-glutamate (U. Sidman *et al.*, 1983, "Biopolymers" **22** (1): 547-556), poly (2-hydroxyethyl-methacrylate) (R. Langer, *et al.*, 1981, "J. Biomed. Mater. Res." **15**: 167-277 and R. Langer, 1982, Chem. Tech." **12**: 98-105), ethylene vinyl acetate (R. Langer *et al.*, *Id.*) or poly-D-(-)-3-hydroxybutyric acid (EP 133,988A). Sustained release compositions also include liposomes. Liposomes containing a molecule within the scope of the present invention are prepared by methods known *per se*: DE 3,218,121A; Epstein *et al.*, 1985, "Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA" **82**: 3688-3692; Hwang *et al.*, 1980, "Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA" **77**: 4030-4034; EP 52322A; EP 36676A; EP 88046A; EP 143949A; EP 142641A; Japanese patent application 83-118008; U.S. patents 4,485,045 and 4,544,545; and EP 102,324A. Ordinarily the liposomes are of the small (about 200-800 Angstroms) unilamellar type in which the lipid content is greater than about 30 mol. % cholesterol, the selected proportion being adjusted for the optimal therapy.

An effective amount of a molecule of the present invention to be employed therapeutically will depend, for example, upon the therapeutic objectives, the route of administration, and the condition of the patient. Accordingly, it will be necessary for the therapist to titer the dosage and modify the route of administration as required to obtain the optimal therapeutic effect. A typical daily dosage might range from about 1 µg/kg to up to 100 mg/kg or more, depending on the factors mentioned above. Typically, the clinician will administer a molecule of the present invention until a dosage is reached that provides the required biological effect. The progress of this therapy is easily monitored by conventional assay techniques. If the purpose of the treatment is weight reduction, the therapy is normally continued until a desired body weight is reached.

Non-therapeutic uses of the OB protein-immunoglobulin infusions of the present invention include their use to identify and purify OB receptors. The identification and expression cloning of an OB receptor, using an OB protein-immunoadhesin is described in a Reference Example hereinbelow.

The invention will be further illustrated by the following non-limiting examples.

Example 1

Expression of OB-immunoadhesins

Using protein engineering techniques, the human OB protein was expressed as a fusion with the hinge, CH2 and CH3 domains of IgG-1. DNA constructs encoding the chimera of the human OB protein and IgG-1 Fc domains were made with the Fc region clones of human IgG-1. Human OB cDNA was obtained by PCR from human fat cell cDNA (Clontech Buick-Clone cDNA product). The source of the IgG-1 cDNA was the plasmid pBSSK-CH₂CH₃. The chimera contained the coding sequence of the full length OB protein (amino acids 1-167 in Figure 5) and human IgG-1 sequences beginning at aspartic acid 216 (taking amino acid 114 as the first residue of the heavy chain constant region (Kabat *et al.*, Sequences of Proteins of Immunological

Interes 4th ed. [1987]), which is the first residue of the IgG-1 hinge after the cysteine residue involved in heavy-light chain bonding, and ending with residues 441 to include the CH2 and CH3 Fc domains of IgG-1. There was an insert of codons for three amino acids (GlyValThr) between the OB and IgG-1 coding sequences. If necessary, this short linker sequence can easily be deleted, for example by site directed deletion mutagenesis, to create an exact junction between the coding sequences of the OB protein and the IgG-1 hinge region. The coding sequence of the OB-IgG-1 immunoadhesin was subcloned into the pRK5-based vector pRK5tk-neo which contains a neomycinselectable marker, for transient expression in 293 cells using the calcium phosphate technique (Suva *et al.*, Science 237, 893-896 [1987]). 293 cells were cultured in HAM's: Low Glucose DMEM medium (50:50), containing 10% FBS and 2 mM L-Gln. For purification of OB-IgG-1 chimeras, cells were changed to serum free production medium PS24 the day after transfection and media collected after three days. The culture media was filtered.

The filtered 293 cell supernatant (400 ml) containing recombinant human OB-IgG-1 was made 1 mM in phenylmethylsulfonylfluoride and 2 µg/ml in aprotinin. This material was loaded at 4 °C onto a 1 x 4.5 cm Protein A agarose column (Pierce catalog # 20365) equilibrated in 100 mM HEPES pH 8. The flow rate was 75 ml/h. Once the sample was loaded, the column was washed with equilibration buffer until the A₂₈₀ reached baseline. The OB-IgG-1 protein was eluted with 3.5 M MgCl₂ + 2% glycerol (unbuffered) at a flow rate of 15 ml/h. The eluate was collected with occasional mixing into 10 ml of 100 mM HEPES pH 8 to reduce the MgCl₂ concentration by approximately one-half and to raise the pH. The eluted protein was then dialyzed into phosphate buffered saline, concentrated, sterile filtered and stored either at 4 °C or frozen at -70 °C. The OB-IgG-1 immunoadhesin prepared by this method is estimated by SDS-PAGE to be greater than 90% pure.

Example 2

Animal studies

A. Materials and Methods

OB protein Production -- Murine OB cDNA was obtained by PCR from an adipocyte cDNA library using primers based on the sequence of Zhang *et al.*, supra. Mature OB protein (amino acids 22-167) was expressed in E. coli by inserting the OB coding sequence in frame with the secretion sequence of the E. coli heat-stable enterotoxin II, downstream of the E. coli alkaline phosphatase promoter. Chang *et al.*, Gene 55, 189-96 (1987). After cell lysis, the insoluble fraction was solubilized in 8 M urea buffer pH 8.35 in the presence of 25 mM DTT. Reduced OB protein was purified by size exclusion and reverse phase HPLC, then refolded in the presence of glutathione. Refolded OB protein was purified by reverse phase HPLC and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and amino acid and mass spectrometry analyses.

Preparation of PEG-hOB -- The PEG derivatives of the human PB protein were prepared by reaction of hOB purified by reverse phase chromatography with a succinimidyl derivative of PEG propionic acid (SPA-PEG) having a nominal molecular weight of 10 kD, which had been obtained from Shearwater Polymers, Inc. (Huntsville, AL). After purification of the hOB protein by reverse phase chromatography, an approximately 1-2 mg/ml solution of the protein in 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid and approximately 40% acetonitrile, was diluted with 1/3 to 1/2 volume of 0.2 M borate buffer and the pH adjusted to 8.5 with NaOH. SPA-PEG was added to

the reaction mixture to make 1:1 and 1:2 molar ratios of protein to SPA-PEG and the mixture was allowed to incubate at room temperature for one hour. After reaction and purification by gel electrophoresis or ion exchange chromatography, the samples were extensively dialyzed against phosphate-buffered saline and sterilized by filtration through a 0.22 micron filter. Samples were stored at 4°C. Under these conditions, the PEG-hOB resulting from the 1:1 molar ratio protein to SPA-PEG reaction consisted primarily of molecules with one 10 kD PEG attached with minor amounts of the 2 PEG-containing species. The PEG-hOB from the 1:2 molar reaction consisted of approximately equal amounts of 2 and 3 PEGs attached to hOB, as determined by SDS gel electrophoresis. In both reactions, small amounts of unreacted protein was also detected. This unreacted protein can be efficiently removed by the gel filtration or ion exchange steps as needed. The PEG derivatives of the human OB protein can also be prepared essentially following the aldehyde chemistry described in EP 372,752 published June 13, 1990.

Animal Studies -- All manipulations involving animals were reviewed and approved by Genentech's Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee. Seven to eight week-old genetically obese C57Bl/6J-*ob/ob* (*ob/ob*) female mice were purchased from Jackson Labs (Bar Harbor, ME). Lean female mice of the same genetic background (C57Bl/6) were purchased from Harlan Sprague Dawley (Hollister, CA). Mice were housed in groups 3 - 6 with *ad libitum* access to water and standard mouse chow (Purina 5010; Purina Mills, Richmond, IN) in a temperature-, humidity- and light-controlled (lights on at 06:00h, off at 18:00h) colony room.

Miniosmotic pumps (Alzet model 2002; Alza Corp., Palo Alto, CA) were filled with purified recombinant OB protein (100 µg/kg/day) in sterile phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) or PBS alone under sterile conditions following manufacturer's instructions and incubated overnight in sterile saline at room temperature prior to implantation into mice. Mice were anesthetized with ketamine/xylazine, and miniosmotic pumps were implanted subcutaneously in the midscapular region. Daily subcutaneous injections of purified recombinant OB protein, hOB-IgG-1 fusion protein or PBS were made into the midscapular region of conscious mice. Injections were performed within one hour of lights out. The body weight of each mouse (to the nearest 0.1 gram) and the weight of the food contained in the food bin in each cage (to the nearest 0.1 gram) were recorded within one hour of lights out every one to two days. The data are depicted as the mean ± SEM. The number of animals is as described below and in the Figure legends.

B. Results with continuous subcutaneous infusion of OB protein

Lean female mice were treated with murine OB protein either as a continuous subcutaneous infusion or daily subcutaneous injections. The results are shown in Figure 1. The upper chart shows that the OB protein is significantly more effective in reducing body weight when delivered as a continuous infusion than when the same dose is delivered in the form of daily subcutaneous injections. The bottom chart shows the same difference in the ability of the OB protein to reduce adipose tissue weight.

C. Results with the OB-IgG-1 chimera

Obese female *ob/ob* mice were treated with human OB protein or with the human OB-IgG-1 chimera. The data are shown in Figure 2. The data presented in the top chart demonstrate that the hOB-IgG-1 fusion

protein is more potent than the native hOB protein at reducing body weight, when both proteins are administered similarly by daily subcutaneous infusion. It is noted that the increase in potency would be even more expressed, if the data were converted to molar amounts, as only about one third of the OB-IgG-1 chimera comes from the OB protein. The data further confirm the previous observation that continuous subcutaneous infusion (pump) or the hOB protein is more effective than daily subcutaneous injections (inj) at reducing body weight.

The data shown at the bottom chart of Figure 2 show that the hOB-IgG-1 fusion protein substantially reduced food intake. This result was unexpected as it was assumed that the fusion protein would be too large to cross the blood-brain barrier and exert its effect.

Obese (*ob/ob*) female mice were treated with either hOB or the hOB-IgG-1 chimera by daily subcutaneous injections for 7 days. The data shown in Figure 3 again demonstrate that the chimera is more effective than the native hOB protein at reducing body weight (top) and food intake (bottom).

In a further experiment, obese (*ob/ob*) female mice were treated with either the hOB-IgG-1 fusion protein, native hOB or hCD4-IgG-1 (control) by daily subcutaneous injections for seven days. The results shown in Figure 5 affirm that the hOB-IgG-1 fusion protein is more effective than the native hOB protein at reducing body weight (top and middle panels) and food intake (bottom panel).

D. Results with PEG-hOB

Obese female *ob/ob* mice were treated with human OB protein or with PEG derivatives of human OB. The data are shown in Figure 4. The data presented in the top chart demonstrate that PEG-hOB is more potent than the native hOB protein at reducing body weight, when both proteins are administered similarly by daily subcutaneous infusion.

The data shown at the bottom chart of Figure 4 show that the PEG-hOB proteins were substantially more effective in reducing food intake than unmodified native hOB.

Reference Example

Identification and cloning of an OB receptor

The OB protein-immunoconjugate of Example 1 was used to detect and expression clone an OB receptor. First, to identify a receptor source, several cell lines were screened with 1 µg/ml OB-IgG-1 fusion by flow cytometry. The detection system which consists of a biotin conjugated secondary antibody followed by streptavidin-phycoerythrin provides a dramatic amplification of the signal and allows the detection of cells expressing low numbers of receptors. Two cell lines, human embryonic kidney 293 and human lung A549 cells were found to bind OB-IgG-1 but not an Fli-4 control immunoconjugate. Specific binding of OB-IgG-1 to the cells was also demonstrated by the addition of excess of bacterially expressed human OB protein. Addition of 10 µg/ml of human OB completely blocks the binding of OB-IgG-1 to 293 cells.

To isolate a cDNA encoding the OB receptor, COSN cells were transiently transfected with pools of approximately 10⁵ clones of an oligo dT primed 293 cell cDNA library in pRK5B. Transfected cells were enriched by panning on plates coated with an anti-human Fc antibody after incubation with OB-IgG-1. After

three rounds of enrichment, 1 of 30 pools gave rise to OB-IgG-1 mediated adherence of COSN cells to the binding plates which could be competed by human leptin. cDNA clones picked randomly from this third round were transfected in pools of 10-20. Individual clones were finally identified after breaking down one pool of 10 that was scoring positive by panning.

5 Sequence analysis revealed a clone of approximately 5300 bp with an open reading frame encoding a protein of 896 amino acids. The sequence corresponded to a type 1 transmembrane protein with a 22 amino acid long signal peptide, 819 amino acid extracellular domain, 21 amino acid transmembrane domain and a short 34 amino acid intracellular domain. The sequence was found to essentially correspond to the human OB receptor identified and isolated by Tartaglia *et al.*, *supra*, and is identical with a human receptor sequence
10 disclosed in copending application Serial No. 08/585,005 filed January 11, 1996.

While the invention has been illustrated by way of examples, the scope of the invention is not so limited. It will be understood that further modifications and variations are possible without diverting from the overall concept of the invention. All such modifications are intended to be within the scope of the present invention.

15 All references cited throughout the specification, including the examples, and the references cited therein are hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (i) APPLICANT: Genentech, Inc.
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- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: OB Protein Derivatives
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(A) MEDIUM TYPE: 3.5 inch, 1.44 Mb floppy disk
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(C) TELEX: 910/371-7168
- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:
- 40 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 7127 base pairs
(B) TYPE: Nucleic Acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: Double

(D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(X1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

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TATTGCTGAT AAATCTGGAG CCGGTGAGCG TGGGTCTCGC GGTATCATTG 6050
CAGCACTGGG GCCAGATGGT AAGCCCTCCC GTATCGTAGT TATCTACACG 6100
ACGGGGAGTC AGGCAACTAT GGATGAACGA AATAGACAGA TCGCTGAGAT 6150
AGGTGCCTCA CTGATTAAGC ATTGGTAACT GTCAGACCAA GTTTACTCAT 6200
15 ATATACTTTA GATTGATTTA AAACCTCATT TTTAATTTAA AAGGATCTAG 6250
GTGAAGATCC TTTTGTGATA TCTCATGACC AAAATCCCTT AACGTGAGTT 6300
TTCGTTCCAC TGAGCGTCAG ACCCCGTAGA AAAGATCAAA GGATCTTCTT 6350
GAGATCCTTT TTTTCTGCGC GTAATCTGCT GCTTGCAAAC AAAAAACCA 6400
CCGCTACCAG CGGTGGTTTG TTTGCCGGAT CAAGAGCTAC CAACTCTTTT 6450
20 TCCGAAGGTA ACTGGCTTCA GCAGAGCGCA GATACCAAAT ACTGTCCTTC 6500
TAGTGTAGCC GTAGTTAGGC CACCACTTCA AGAACTCTGT AGCACCGCCT 6550
ACATACCTCG CTCTGCTAAT CCTGTTACCA GTGGCTGCTG CCAGTGGCGA 6600
TAAGTCGTGT CTTACCGGGT TGGACTCAAG ACGATAGTTA CCGGATAAGG 6650
CGCAGCGGTC GGGCTGAACG GGGGGTTCGT GCACACAGCC CAGCTTGGAG 6700
25 CGAACGACCT ACACCGAACT GAGATACCTA CAGCGTGAGC ATTGAGAAAG 6750
CGCCACGCTT CCCGAAGGGA GAAAGGCGGA CAGGTATCCG GTAAGCGGCA 6800
GGGTCCGAAC AGGAGAGCGC ACGAGGGAGC TTCCAGGGGG AAACGCCTGG 6850
TATCTTTATA GTCTGTCTCG GTTTCGCCAC CTCTGACTTG AGCGTCGATT 6900

TTTGTGATGC TCGTCAGGGG GCGGAGCCT ATGGAAAAAC GCCAGCTGGC 6950
 ACGACAGGTT TCCCGACTGG AAAGCGGGCA GTGAGCGCAA CGCAATTAAT 7000
 GTGAGTTACC TCACTCATTG GGCACCCCAG GCTTTACACT TTATGCTTCC 7050
 GGCTCGTATG TTGTGTGGAA TTGTGAGCGG ATAACAATTT CACACAGGAA 7100
 5 ACAGCTATGA CCATGATTAC GAATTAA 7127

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 397 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: Amino Acid
 10 (D) TOPOLOGY: Linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

	Met	His	Trp	Gly	Thr	Leu	Cys	Gly	Phe	Leu	Trp	Leu	Trp	Pro	Tyr	
	1				5					10				15		
	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Val	Gln	Ala	Val	Pro	Ile	Gln	Lys	Val	Gln	Asp	Asp	
15					20					25				30		
	Thr	Lys	Thr	Leu	Ile	Lys	Thr	Ile	Val	Thr	Arg	Ile	Asn	Asp	Ile	
					35					40				45		
	Ser	His	Thr	Gln	Ser	Val	Ser	Ser	Lys	Gln	Lys	Val	Thr	Gly	Leu	
					50					55				60		
20	Asp	Phe	Ile	Pro	Gly	Leu	His	Pro	Ile	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Lys	Met	
					65					70				75		
	Asp	Gln	Thr	Leu	Ala	Val	Tyr	Gln	Gln	Ile	Leu	Thr	Ser	Met	Pro	
					80					85				90		
	Ser	Arg	Asn	Val	Ile	Gln	Ile	Ser	Asn	Asp	Leu	Glu	Asn	Leu	Arg	
25					95					100				105		
	Asp	Leu	Leu	His	Val	Leu	Ala	Phe	Ser	Lys	Ser	Cys	His	Leu	Pro	
					110					115				120		
	Trp	Ala	Ser	Gly	Leu	Glu	Thr	Leu	Asp	Ser	Leu	Gly	Gly	Val	Leu	
					125					130				135		
30	Glu	Ala	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Glu	Val	Val	Ala	Leu	Ser	Arg	Leu	
					140					145				150		
	Gln	Gly	Ser	Leu	Gln	Asp	Met	Leu	Trp	Gln	Leu	Asp	Leu	Ser	Pro	
					155					160				165		
	Gly	Cys	Gly	Val	Thr	Asp	Lys	Thr	His	Thr	Cys	Pro	Pro	Cys	Pro	
35					170					175				180		
	Ala	Pro	Glu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Gly	Pro	Ser	Val	Phe	Leu	Phe	Pro	Pro	

		185		190		195
	Lys	Pro	Lys	Asp	Thr	Leu
				Met	Ile	Ser
					Arg	Thr
					Pro	Glu
					Val	Thr
					200	210
5	Cys	Val	Val	Val	Asp	Val
					Ser	His
					Glu	Asp
					Pro	Glu
					Val	Lys
					215	225
	Asn	Trp	Tyr	Val	Asp	Gly
					Val	Glu
					Val	His
					Asn	Ala
					Lys	Thr
					230	240
	Pro	Arg	Glu	Glu	Gln	Tyr
					Asn	Ser
					Thr	Tyr
					Arg	Val
					Val	Ser
					245	255
10	Leu	Thr	Val	Leu	His	Gln
					Asp	Trp
					Leu	Asn
					Gly	Lys
					Glu	Tyr
					260	270
	Cys	Lys	Val	Ser	Asn	Lys
					Ala	Leu
					Pro	Ala
					Pro	Ile
					Glu	Lys
					Thr	285
15	Ile	Ser	Lys	Ala	Lys	Gly
					Gln	Pro
					Arg	Glu
					Pro	Gln
					Val	Tyr
					Thr	300
	Leu	Pro	Pro	Ser	Arg	Glu
					Glu	Met
					Thr	Lys
					Asn	Gln
					Val	Ser
					Leu	315
	Thr	Cys	Leu	Val	Lys	Gly
					Phe	Tyr
					Pro	Ser
					Asp	Ile
					Ala	Val
					Glu	330
20	Trp	Glu	Ser	Asn	Gly	Gln
					Pro	Glu
					Asn	Asn
					Tyr	Lys
					Thr	Thr
					Pro	345
	Pro	Val	Leu	Asp	Ser	Asp
					Gly	Ser
					Phe	Phe
					Leu	Tyr
					Ser	Lys
					Leu	360
25	Thr	Val	Asp	Lys	Ser	Arg
					Trp	Gln
					Gln	Gly
					Asn	Val
					Phe	Ser
					Cys	375
	Ser	Val	Met	His	Glu	Ala
					Leu	His
					Asn	His
					Tyr	Thr
					Gln	Lys
					Ser	390
	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Pro	Gly
					Lys	395
					397	

CLAIMS:

1. A long half-life derivative of an OB protein retaining a biological property of a native OB protein.
2. The long half-life derivative of claim 1 capable of reducing body weight and/or food intake in an individual treated.
3. The derivative of claim 1 which is a derivative of a native human OB protein.
4. The derivative of claim 1 which is an OB-immunoglobulin chimera.
5. The derivative of claim 1 which is a native OB protein or an OB-immunoglobulin chimera modified with a nonproteinaceous polymer.
6. The derivative of claim 4 wherein the nonproteinaceous polymer is polyethylene glycol (PEG).
7. A composition for the treatment of a condition associated with the abnormal expression or function of the OB gene, or for eliciting a biological response mediated by an OB receptor, comprising an effective amount of an OB derivative of claim 1.
8. The composition of claim 7 effective for weight and/or appetite reduction.
9. The composition of claim 7 effective in the reduction of elevated insulin levels.
10. A method for the treatment of a condition associated with the abnormal expression or function of the OB gene, or for eliciting a biological response mediated by an OB receptor, comprising administering to an individual to be treated a derivative of claim 1.
11. The method of claim 10 wherein the condition to be treated is selected from the group consisting of obesity, bulimia, and Type I or II diabetes.
12. A method for inducing weight loss or appetite loss in a subject, comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of a derivative of claim 1.
13. A chimeric polypeptide comprising an OB protein amino acid sequence capable of binding to a native OB receptor, linked to an immunoglobulin sequence.
14. The chimeric polypeptide of claim 13 wherein said immunoglobulin sequence is a constant domain sequence.
15. The chimeric polypeptide of claim 14 wherein said OB protein is human.
16. The chimeric polypeptide of claim 15 wherein two OB polypeptide-IgG heavy chain fusions are linked to each other by at least one disulfide bond to yield a homodimeric immunoglobulin-like structure.
17. The chimeric polypeptide of claim 16 wherein at least one of said OB polypeptide-IgG heavy chain fusions is associated with an immunoglobulin light chain.
18. An isolated nucleic acid sequence encoding an OB protein-immunoglobulin fusion.
19. A replicable expression vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 18.
20. A host cell transformed with the replicable expression vector of claim 19.
21. A process comprising culturing the host cells of claim 16 so as to express the nucleic acid encoding an OB protein-immunoglobulin fusion.

22. The process of claim 21 wherein said host cells are cotransformed with nucleic acid encoding at least two OB protein-immunoglobulin fusions.

23. The process of claim 22 wherein said cells are further transformed with nucleic acid encoding at least one immunoglobulin light chain.

5 24. A method of treating a condition associated with the abnormal expression or function of the OB gene or for eliciting a biological response mediated by an OB receptor comprising administering to a patient a therapeutically effective amount of the chimeric polypeptide of claim 13.

25. The method of claim 20 wherein said condition is selected from the group consisting of obesity, bulimia and type I or II diabetes.

10 26. A composition for the treatment of obesity comprising an effective amount of a chimeric polypeptide of claim 13 in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

27. A method for inducing the growth of cells expressing an OB receptor comprising contacting said cells with the OB derivative of claim 1.

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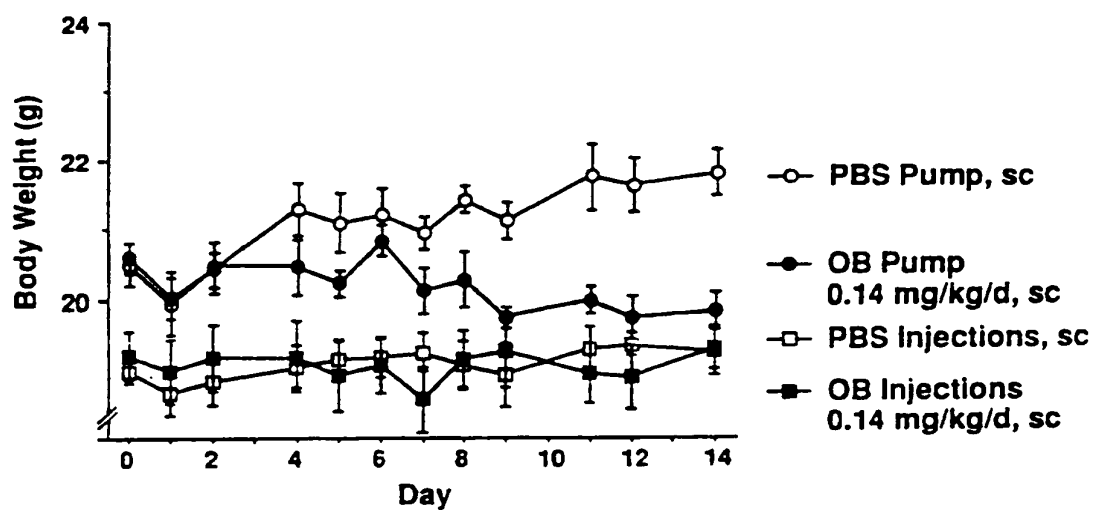


FIG. 1A

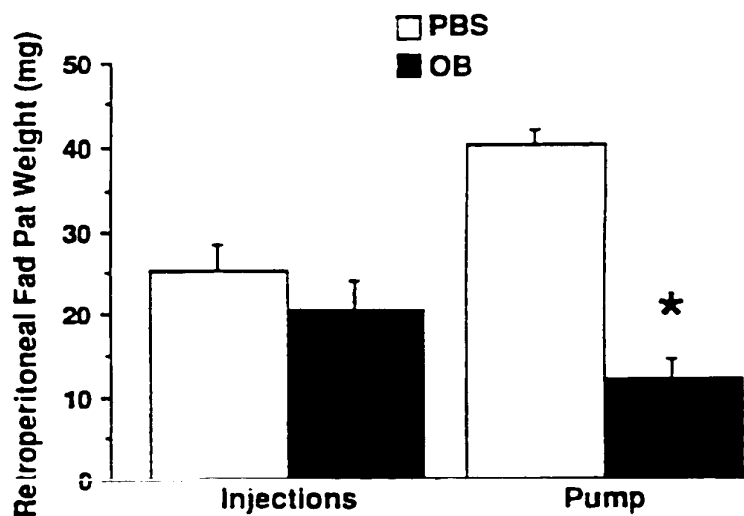


FIG. 1B

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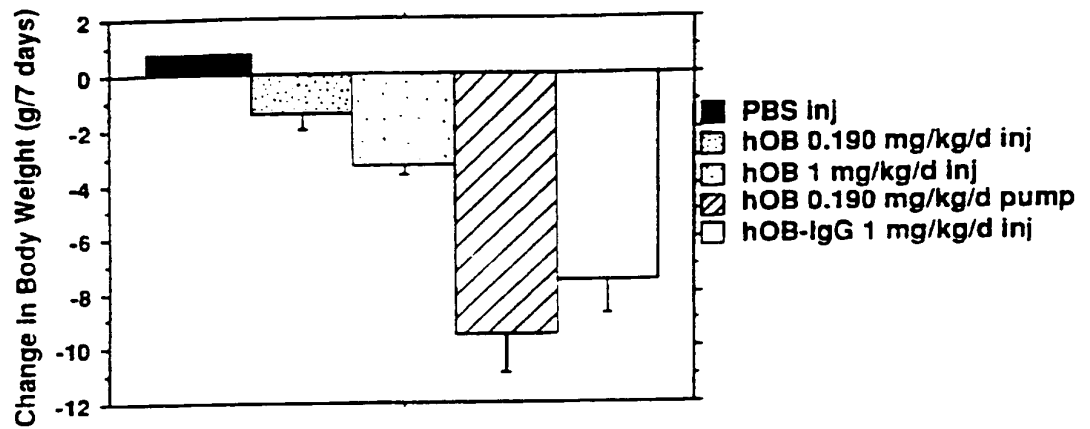


FIG. 2A

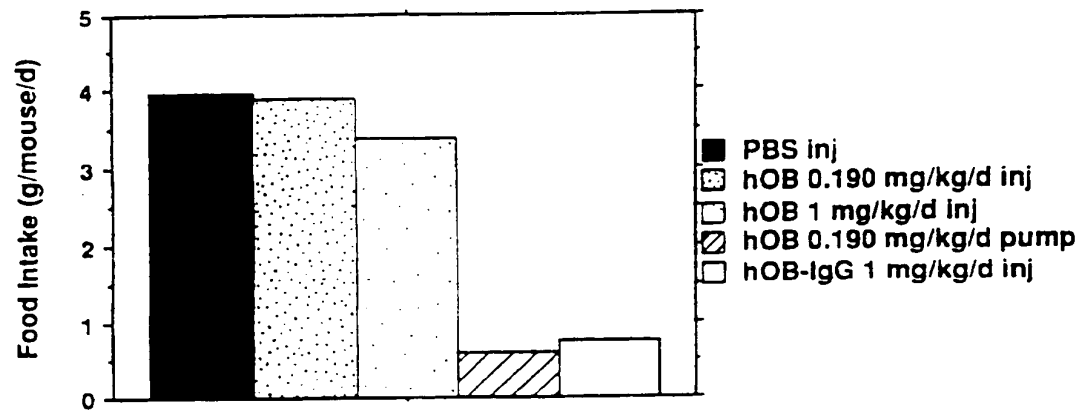


FIG. 2B

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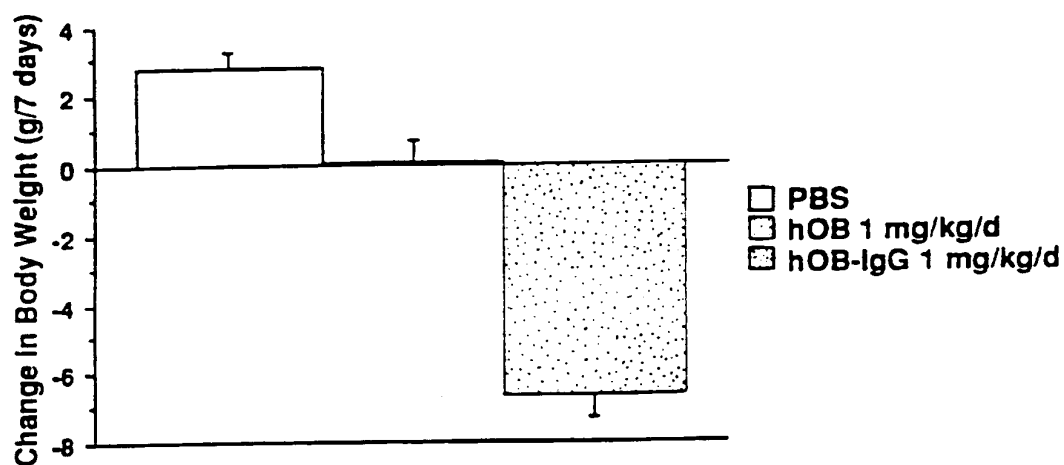


FIG. 3A

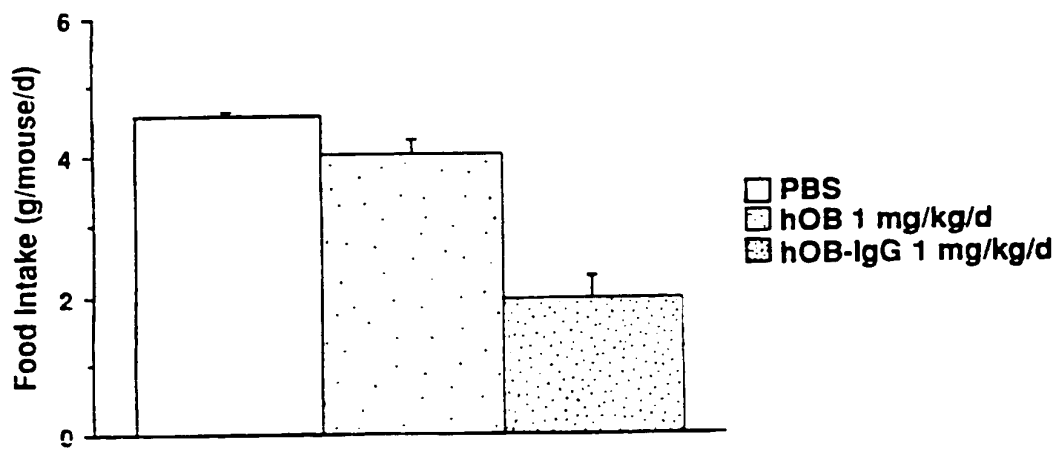


FIG. 3B

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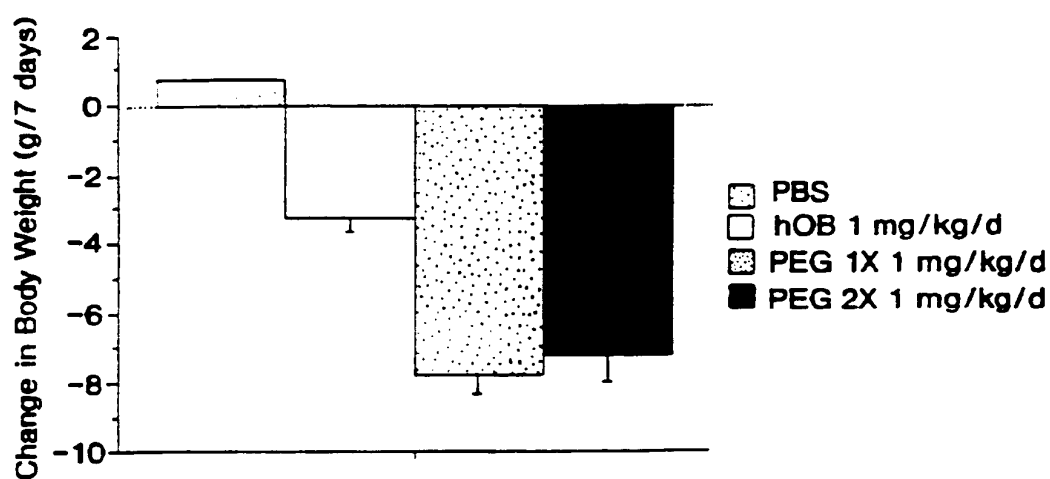


FIG. 4A

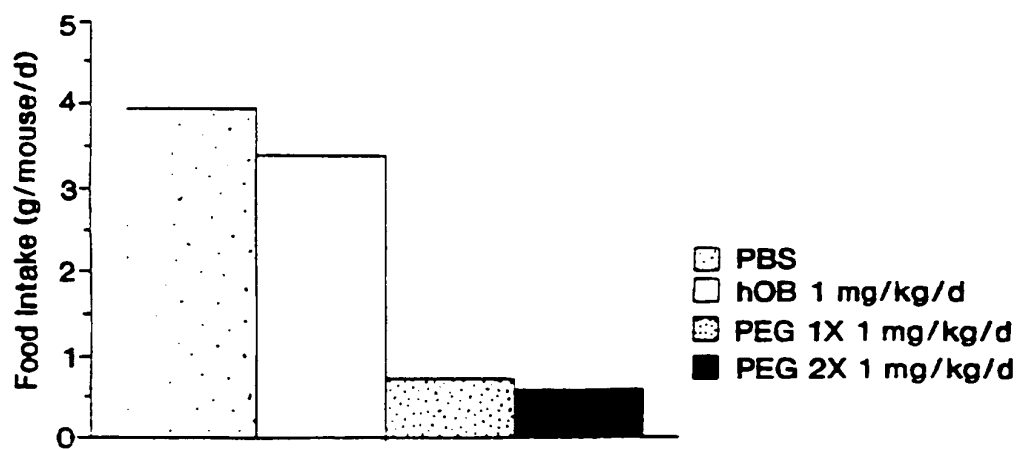


FIG. 4B

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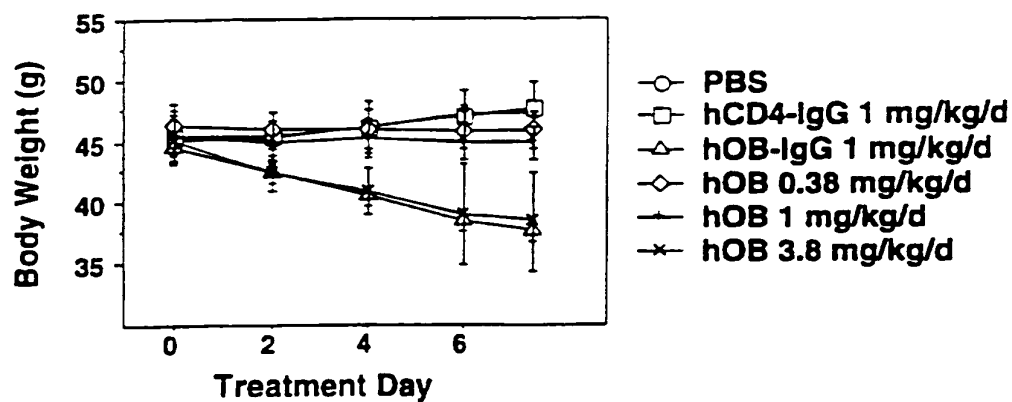


FIG. 5A

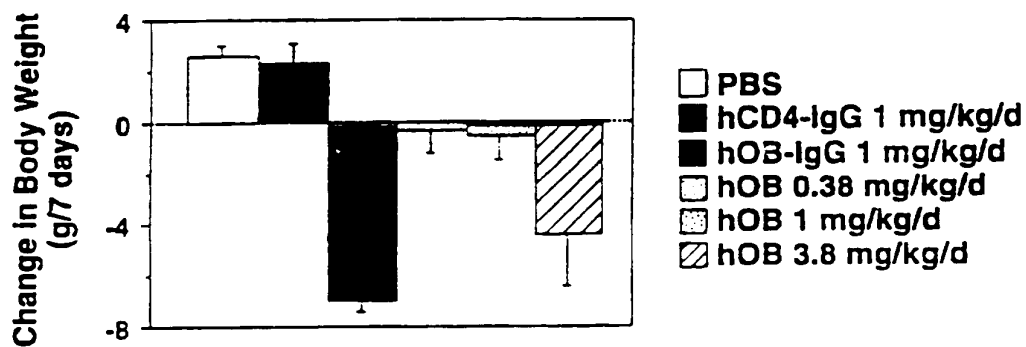


FIG. 5B

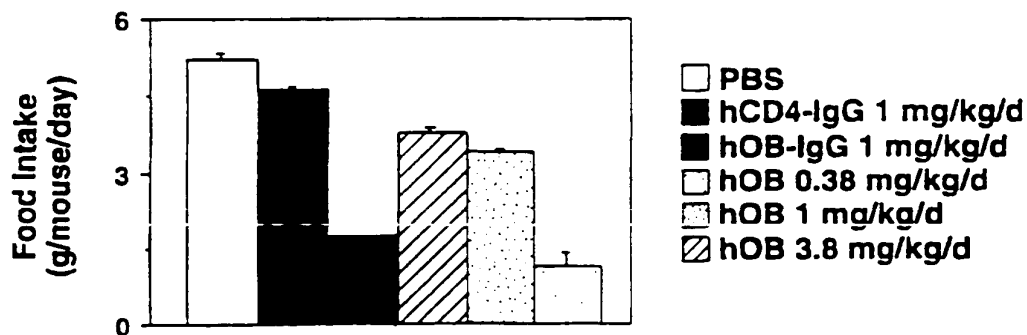


FIG. 5C

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```

> ss.pRK5tkneo.h081gC
> sites: atd
> length: 7127 (circular)
>
> human OB Clat/BstIII cloning
> CMV enhancer/promoter

      aluI
      setI
      sacI
      hgiIII
      hgiAI/asfHI
      eciI36II
      bspI286
      bsiHKA1
      bmyI
      banII
      taqI
      rnaI   tru9I
      maeI   maeI
      speI   aseI/asnI/vspI
      1 TTCCAGCTCG (CCGACATTC ATTATTCAGT AGTATTAAT AGTAATCAT TACGGGCTCA TTAGTCATA GCCATATAT GGCCATATAT GGACTTCGCG GTTACATAAC
        AACCTCGAGC (GGCTGTAAAC TAAATACTCA TCAATAATTA TCATTAGTTA ATGCCCCCAGT ATCAAGTAT CCGGTATATA CCTCAAGGCG CAATGTATTG
        thal
        fnuDII/mvnI
        bstUI
        bshI236I
        acII maeIII
        bslI
        maeIII

      scrFI
      mvaI
      ecorII
      dsav
      acII
      bglI batMI
      sau96I
      haeIII/palI
      asuI apyI(dcm+)
      101 TTACGGTAA "GGCGCGCT GCGTCAACCG CCAACGACCG CCGCCCATTC ACGTCAATAA TGACGTATGT TCCCATAGTA AGGCCAATAG GCACTTTCCA
        ATGCCCATTT ACCGGGCGGA CCGACTCGCG GGTTCGTCGG GCGCGGTAC TCGAGTTATT ACTGCATACA AGGTATCAT TCGGTTATC CCTGNAAGGT
        maeII
        hiniI/acyI
        ahaII/bsaHI
        aatII
        201 TTACGCTCA "CGGTGGAGT ATTACGGTA AACTGCCAC TTGGCAGTAC ATCAAGTTA TCATATGCCA AGTACGCGCG CTATTGACGT CAATGACGGT
        ACTGCAGTT ACCCACTCA TAAATGCCAT TTGACGGGTG AACCGTCATG TAGTTCATAT AGTATACGGT TCATCGCGCG GATACTGCA GTTACTGCCA
        maeII
        hiniI/acyI
        ahaII/bsaHI
        aatII
        rsaI
        csp6I
        bglI
        ndeI

```

FIG. 6A

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```

scrFI          nlaIII
mvaI           styI
ecorII        ncoI
              dsaI hphI acI
acII          bsaJI sfaNI
bglI denV
sau96I batMI
haeIII/paiI
asaI apI(dcm+) barI nlaIII
301 AAATGGCCCG CCTGGCATTTA TCCCGAGTAC ATGACCTTAT GGGACTTTC TACTGGCAG TACATCTAGG TATTAGTCAT CCTATTATCC ATGGTGATGC
TTTACCGGGC GGACGGTAAT ACGGTCATC TACTGGATA CCTGAAAGG ATGAAACGTC ATGTAGATCC ATAATCAGTA GCGATAATGG TACCACTAGC

              maeII
              hinfI/acyI nlaIV
              ahaII/bsaHI hgiCI
              aatII      banI
401 CGTTTTGGCA GTACATCAAT GGGGTGGAT AGCGTTTGA CTCACGGGA TTTCCAGTC TCCACCCCAT TGACGTCAAT GGGAGTTTGT TTTGGCACCA
CCAAACCGT CATGTAGTTA CCGGCACTA TCCCAAACT GATGCCCTT AAGGTTGAG AGTGGGGTA ACTGCAGTTA CCTCAAAACA AAACCGTGT

              maeII
              hinfI/acyI nlaIV
              ahaII/bsaHI hgiCI
              aatII      banI
              aluI
              estI
              sacI
              hgiIII
              hgiAI/aspHI
              eciI36II
              bspI286
              belMKAI
              bmyI
              rsaI
              csp6I
              mnlI
501 AAATCAACGG GATTTCCAA ATGTGCTAA CAATCCGCC CCATTGACC MAATGGCGG TAGGGTGTA CCGGTGGAGG TCTATATAAG CAGAGCTGGT
TTTACTGCC CTAAAGGT TTACAGATT GTTAGCGCGG GGTAACTGG GTTACCGCC ATCCGCAT GGCACCTCC AGATATATTC GTCTCAGCA

```

FIG. 6B

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```

        haeIII/palI
        ncrI
        eagI/xmaIII/ecI XI
        eaeI
        cfrI
        fnu4HI
        acII
        thaI
        fnuDII/mvnI
        sacII/astII
        nspBII
        kspI scrFI
        dsal nclI
        bglI belI mspI
        sauJAI mnlI bstUI
        mboI/ndelI[dam-] hpaII
        dpnI[dam+] bsaJI dsav
        dpnII[dam-] bsh1236I
        alwI[dam-] acII cauII
        CATCCAGCCT CCGCGCGCGG GAACGGTCCA
        CTAGGTGGA GCGCGCGCGC CTTCACGCT

        sau96I          avall
        asuI
        nlaIV
        scrFI
        nclI
        mspI
        hpaII
        dsav
        cauII
        CACCGGAC
        CATCAGACCT CCATAGA
        GGTATCTTCT GTGCGCGCTG

        601 TTAGTCAACC GTGATAGC CTGAGAGCG CATCCAGCCT GTTTGACCT CCATAGA
        AATCACTGG CAGTCTAGC GACCTCTGG CTAGGTGGA CAAACTGGA GGTATCTTCT GTGCGCGCTG

        "B-glob RNA

        tclI
        acII
        thaI hlnI
        fnuDII/mvnI
        bstUI
        bsh1236I
        maeIII csp6I          acII          bstXI
        maeII rsaI          sau96I          atyI
        plet scrI haeIII/palI
        acII hlnI          asuI          bsaJI
        maeIII csp6I          CCGCTATAGA GTCTATAGC CCACCCCTT GCGTTCGTTA GAACGGCGCT ACAATTATA
        CCGTTCAC CGGTTCAC TCATTTCATG CCGCATATCT CAGATATCC GGTGCGCA CCGAAGCAAT CTTCGCGCA TGTATTAT
        "sp6 promoter

```

FIG. 6C

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```

      sau96I
      avelI
      asuI
      scrFI
      mvaI
      ecorII
      dsaV
      bstNI
      apyI(dcm+)
      bali bsaJI
      801 CATAACTTAT 'GTATCATAC ACATACGATT TAGGTGACAC TATAGATAAA CATCCACTTT GCCTTTCTCT CCACAGGTGT CCACTCCAG GTCCAACTGC
      GTATGGGAT ACATAGTATG TGTATGCTAA ATCCACTGTC ATATCTTATT GTAGCTGAAA CGGAAGAGA GGTGTCCACA GGTGAGGTC CAGTTGACG
      "sp6 RNA start
      maeIII
      hphI scfI foki
      901 CATAACTTAT 'GTATCATAC ACATACGATT TAGGTGACAC TATAGATAAA CATCCACTTT GCCTTTCTCT CCACAGGTGT CCACTCCAG GTCCAACTGC
      GTATGGGAT ACATAGTATG TGTATGCTAA ATCCACTGTC ATATCTTATT GTAGCTGAAA CGGAAGAGA GGTGTCCACA GGTGAGGTC CAGTTGACG
      "sp6 RNA start
      ppulOI
      taqI nsiI/avaIII
      bsaJI
      901 ACCTGGTTC PATCGATATG CATGGGAA CCTGTGCGG ATCTTGCG CTTTGGCCCT ATCTTTCTA TGTCCAGCT GTGCCATCC AAAAGTCCA
      TGGAGCCGAG ATAGCTATAC GTAAACCCCTT GGGACAGCC TAAGAACACC GAAACCGCA TAGAAGAT ACAGGTCCA CAGCGTAGG TTTTCAGGT
      Met HisTrpGlyT hrLeuCysGI yPheLeuTrp LeuTrpProT yLeuPheTy rValGlnAla ValProIleG InLyValGln
      1 "closing linker "human OS start
      sau3AI
      mboI/ndelI(dam-)
      dntI(dam+)
      scrFI
      mvaI
      ecorII
      dsaV
      bstNI
      apyI(dcm+)
      hphI dntI(dam-)
      muiI
      1001 ACATGACACC AAACCTTCA TCAAGACATAT TGTACACGAG ATCAATGACA TTTTACACAC GCAGTCAGTC TCTTCCAAAC AGAAGTCAC CGGTTTGGAC
      TCTACTGTGG TTTTGGAGT AGTTCTGTTA ACAGTGTCC TAGTTACTGT AAAGTGTGC CGTCAGTCAG AGCAGGTTTG TCTTTTCAGTG GCCAACTTC
      29 AspGlyThr LysThrLeuI LeuLysThrIle eValThrArg IleAsnAspI LeSerHisIstH rGlnSerVal SerSerLysG InLyValTh rOlyLeuAsp
      mapi
      hpaII
      cfrIor
      bsaWI
      ageI
      hphI
      maeIII

```

FIG. 6D


```

scrfl      cam11051
mval       sau961
ecorix
dsav
batNI
beli
bsaJI      hphI      nlaIII      nspi      bsp1286      bnyI      alwNI
ddel      apyI[dcn+]  maelII      nspi      nspHI      bsp1286      bnyI      alwNI
mnlI      bsaJI      acII      batEII      nspHI
1101  GACCTAGCC CTGAGTGGG GGTACCGAC AMAACTACA CATGCCACC GTGCCAGCA CCTGAACCTC TGGGGGACC GTCAGTCTC CTCTCCCC
CTGAGTGGG GATCAAGCC CAGTGGCTG TTTCAGTGT GTACGGTGG CACGGTCTG GCACTTGGG ACCCCCTGG CAGTCAGAG GAGAGGGGG
162  AspLeuSerp rcdIyCysGI yValThrAsp LysThrHisT hTCysProAla ProGluLeuL euGlyGlyr oSerValPhe LeuPheProPro
      -insertion of a gly
      -START OF HUMAN IgG1 CW2CH3
sau961
nlaIV
mspI
hpall
scrfl
acII
dsav
sauJAI      avall
mboI/ndelI[dcn-]  nlaIII
nlaIII      cauII      mnlI      nspi
rcal      dpaI[dcn+]  ddel      nspHI
bspHI[dcn-]  asul      ecorII      maelII
mnlI      dpaII[dcn-]  bsaJ61/mstII/sauI
1501  CAAMACCCA GGA/CACCTTC ATGATCTCCC GGACCCCTGA GGTACATGC GTGGTGGTG AGCTGACCCA CGAGACCCCT GAGTCAGT TCACTGGTA
CTTTGGGTT CCGTGGGAG CTTGAGGAGT CCACTGGTACG CACCAACACC TGCAGTCCGT GCTTGGGCA GTCAGTCA AGTTGACCAT
196  LysProLy sauPThrLeu MetIleSera rGthrProcl uValThrCys ValValVala spValSerHI sGluAspPro GluVallyAsp heAsnTrpTr

```

FIG. 6F

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```

acII
thAI
fnuDII/mvni
bstUI
bsh1236I
sacII/sstII
nsp8II
kspI
dsal
bsaJI
rsal
csp6I
maelI
bsaAI
rsal
csp6I
fnu4HI mnlI
fnu4HI mnlI
1601 CGTGGACGGC GTGAGGTGC ATATGCCAA GACAAAGCCG CGGACGAGC AGTACAACAG CACGTACCGT GTGGTCAGCG TCCTCACCGT CCTGCACCG
GCACCTGGC CACCTCCAGC TATTACGGT CTGTTCCGC GCCCTCCTCG TCATGTTCTC GTGCATGCCA CACCAGTCGC AGGAGTGGCA GGACGTGGTC
229 ValAspGly ValGluValH LeuAlaLeu eThrLysPro ArgGluGluG IntYrAsnSe rThrYrArg ValValSerY eLeuThrVa lLeuHleGln
mnlI
rsal
csp6I
bsaI
bsaI
maelI
taqI
fnu4HI
bbvI aval
1701 GACTGGCTGA ATGGAAAGCA AGGTCTCCA ACAAGCCCT CCCAGCCCC ATCGAGAAA CCATCTCCA AGCCAAAGCG CAGCCCGCAG
CTGACCGACT TACCTTCTT CATGTCACG TTCAGAGGT TGTTCCGGA GGCTCGGGG TAGCTCTTT GTAGAGGTT TCGTTTCCG GTGGGGCTC
262 AspfPrLeuA sngLyLyngI uTyLyCys LysValSera sNlyAlaLe uProAlaPro lIeGluLysT hrIleSerLy sAlaLyGly GluProArgGlu
acII
ncII
mspI
hpaII
dsav
caulI
xmaI/papAI
snaI
scrFI
ncII
dsav
caulI
fokI
rsal
csp6I
bsaI bsaJI mbolI
bspl407I bslI aval earI/ksp632I
1801 ACCCAGGT GTACACCTCG CCCCATCCC GGAAGAGAT CACCAGAAC CAGTCAGCC TGACTGCCT GTCAAGGC TTCTATCCA GCCACATCGC
TTGGTGCCA CATGTGGCAG GCGGTAGG CCCTTCTTA CTGTTCTTA CTGTTCTTA GTCCAGTCG ACTGACCGA CCAGTTCCG AGATAGGCT CGCTGTAGCG
296 ProGlnVa lTyThrLeu ProProSera rGluGluMe tThrLysAsn GluValSerL euThrCysL uValLyGly PhetyrProS eraAspIleAla
scrFI
mval
ecorII
dsav
bsaI
apyl(dcm+)
bspHI
bsaJI
dsal
bsal

```

FIG. 6G

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```

      mspI      hpaII      deaI      bphI
      fnu4HI
      bbvI
1901 CCGGAGCTGG GAGAGCAATG GGCAGCGGA GAACAAGTAC AAGACACCG CTCGGTGTCT GCACTCCGAC GCTCTCTTCT TCCTCTACAG CAAGCTCACC
      CCACTTCACC CTCGCTTAC CCGTCGGCTT CTGTTGATG TTCTGTGCG GAGGCGACCA CCGAGGCTG CCGAGGAGA AGGAGATGTC GTTCGACTGG
329 ValGluTrp GluSerAsp LysThrProGly ValAsnThr LysThrProGly ValAsnThr LysThrProGly ValAsnThr LysThrProGly ValAsnThr
      mspI      hpaII      deaI      bphI
      fnu4HI
      bbvI
2001 GTGCACAAGA GCGGTCGGA GAGGCGAAC GTCTTCTCAT GCTCGTGTAT GATGAGCTCT CTGCACACCC ACTACACCCA GAAGACCTTC TCCTGTGTCTC
      CACTGTCTCT CCGTCACGCT CCGTCGCTTG CAGAGAGTA CCGAGGACTA CGTACTCCA CAGCTGTGCG TGAATGCGCT CTCTCGGAG AGGCACACAG
362 ValAspLys ArgArgTrpGly ArgGlyAsn ValPheSerC ValPheSerC ValPheSerC ValPheSerC ValPheSerC ValPheSerC ValPheSerC ValPheSerC
      mspI      hpaII      deaI      bphI
      fnu4HI
      bbvI
2101 CCGGTAATAG AGTGGCAGCG CCGTAGAGTC GACCTGCAGA AGCTTCTAGA GTGCACTGCG AGAAGCTTGG CCGCATGGC CCAACTTGTG TATTCGAGCT
      GCGCATTTTAC TCAAGCTGCC GGGATCTCAG CTGGAGCTCT TCGAAGATCT CAGCTGACG TCTTCGACCC GCGGCTACCG GGTTCGACCA ATAACGTCGA
396 GlyLys
      mspI      hpaII      deaI      bphI
      fnu4HI
      bbvI
2201 TATAATGGT ACJAATTAAG CAATAGCATC ACAATTTCA CAATAAAGC ATTTTTCCTA CTCATCTGA GTTCGCTTT GTCCAAAGTC ATCAATGTAT
      ATATTACCA TCTTTATTC GTTATCGTAG TGTTTAAGT GTTTATTTCG TAAATAAGT GACGTAAAGT CAACACCAA CAGCTTTCAG TAGTTACATA

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FIG. 6H

FIG. 61

FIG. 6J

[illegible]

FIG. 6K

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scrFI      sau3AI      fnu4HI      sau3AI
acII       mboI/ndelI(dam-)      mboI/ndelI(dam-)
mepI       dpnI(dam+)      dpnI(dam+)
hpaII      dpnII(dam-)      dpnII(dam-)
dsav       bstII/xhoI      alvi(dam-)
cnuII      bstII/xhoI      fnu4HI
bsaJI      alvi(dam-)      acII      bbvI
          hphI      nlaIII      sfaNI      acII      bbvI
          hphI      nlaIII      sfaNI      acII      bbvI
3201 TTGCGGCAG TCGCGGCA GATCTCTG TCAATCTCAGC TTGCTCTGC CGAAGAAGTA TCCATCATCG CTCATCGCAAT CGCGCGCTG CATACCTTG
AACCGCTTC ACGGCCCTG CTTAGAGGAC AGTAGAGTGG AACGAGGAC GCTCTTCAT AGGTAGTACC GACTACUTTA CGCCGCGAC GTATCGGAC

          rsaI
          csp6I
          bsaAI
          hgaI/asplI
          bspI286
          taqI      bslIKAI
          sfaNI      bspI      maeII      foki      cfr10I      taqI(dam-)      dpnII(dam-)
          hpaII      bspHI      taqI      sfaNI      cgaACATCG CATCGAGCA CGAGTACTG CCAATGGAAGC CGGTCTTGTG CATCAGCATG ATTCGACGA
3301 ATCCGCTAC CTGCGATTC GACCAACAG CGAAGATCG CATCGAGCA CGAGTACTG CCAATGGAAGC CGGTCTTGTG CATCAGCATG ATTCGACGA
TAGCGCATG GACCGTAG CTGCTGCTC GCTTTGTAGC GTAGCTGCT CCGCATGAG CTTACCTTCG CCCAGACAG CTAGTCTCTAC TAGACTGCT

          aphI
          nspI
          nspHI
          hinPI
          hhaI/cfoI
          hhaI
          hlnPI
          hhaI
          fnuDII/evnI
          scrFI      fnuDII/evnI
          mvaI      bstUI
          ecoRII      bsh1236I
          dsav      hlnPI      nlaIII
          bstHI      hhaI/cfoI
          bspI      hsh1236I
          bspI      hsh1236I
          bspI      hhaI/cfoI
          sfaNI      banII      hhaI/cfoI
          sfaNI      ggcTTGCGC CAGCGGAACT GTTCCGACG CTCAGCGCC CCAATGCGCA CGCGGAGAT CTGCTCTGA CCCATGCGCA TCCCTGCTTG
3401 AGACCATCAG GCGCTGCGC CAGCGGAACT GTTCCGACG CTCAGCGCC CCAATGCGCA CGCGGAGAT CTGCTCTGA CCCATGCGCA TCCCTGCTTG
TCTCGTAGTC CCGM/CGCG GTGCGCTTGA CAGCGGTC GAGTTCGCG CTTACGCGT GCGCTCTTA GACGACACT GGTACCGCT ACGAGGAGAC

```

FIG. 6L

FIG. 6N

4101 ATGGGGAATG GTTTATGGTT CGTGGGGTT ATTCTTTTG CGCTTGGTG GGGTCAGGTC CACCACTGCA CTGACGAGAC AGACCCATGG TTTTGGATG
 TACCCCTTAC CAATATCCAA GCACCCCAA TAAGAAACC CCGACGAC CCGATGCTG TCTGGGTACC AAAAGCTAC
 4301 GCTTGGGCAATG GGAACCGATG TACTGGGGG ACACGACAC CGGGGCTCTG TGGCTGCCAA ACACCCCGA CCCCCAAA CCACCGGGG GATTTCTGG
 CGGACCGGTA CTGGCGTAC ATGACCGGC TGTGCTTGTG GCGCGACAC ACCAGGTT TGTGGGGCT GGGGTTTTT GGTGGCGGC CTAAAGACCG

FIG. 60

[illegible]

FIG. 6P

[illegible]

4701 GGTTCAGCGC AGCGG
CCAAATCGCGC TCGC
maeIII bbvI m
bsh1236I
bstUI
fndDII/mvnv
thai
bheI/cf I
hinPI
fnd4HI

[illegible]

FIG. 6Q

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          thal          fnuDII/mvnI
          tru9I      apoI tru9I
          msel      msel batUI msel
          haeIII/palI      aluI      msel      apoI      bsh1236I      epi
5001 GGGCTATTCT TTGATTAT AGGGATTTT GCGATTTCG CCTATTGCT TAAATATGA GGTGATTAA CAAATATTA ACCGCAATTT TAACAAATA
      CCCGATAGA AATGTAATA TTCCTAATA GCGTAAGC CGATACCA ATTTTACT CGACTAAT GTTTTAAT TCGCTTAA ATTGTTAT
          maelI      maelI
          psp1406I      haeIII/palI      nlaIII      hmlI/acyI
          tru9I      stuI      tru9I rcal      abalI/bsaHI
          msel      haeI      msel bspHI      ddeI aatII
5101 TTAAGCTTTA CAATTTATG GTGCGGCTT CCGATACCG CTATTTTAT AGGTTAATGT CATGATAATA ATGGTTTCTT AGAGTCTAGG TGGCACTTTT
      AATGCCAAT GTTAAATATC CAGCTCCGA CCACTATCG GATAAATA TCCAATTACA GTACTATTAT TACCAAGAA TCTGCACTCC ACCGTGAAA
          -delta 2a
          nlaIV
          acII
          thal
          fnuDII/mvnI
          batUI
          bsh1236I
          hlnPI
          hhaI/cfoI
5201 CCGGGAATG TCGCGGAAC CCTATTGCT TTATTTTCT AATACATTC AATATGTAT CCGCTCATGA CACAATAACC CTGATAATG CTTCATAAT
      GCGGCTTTAC ACGGCTTG GCGATAACA AATAAAGA TTTATGTAG TTTATACATA GCGCACTACT CTGTTATTCG GACTATTAC GAAGTTATTA
          mboII      eari/ksp63I      fnu4HI      hphI
          earI/ksp63I      acII
5301 ATTGAAAAG GAGAGTATG AGTATTCAAC ATTCCGTGT CCGCTTATT CCGCTTTTG CCGCATTTG CCTTCCTGT TTGCTCACC CAGAAAGCT
      TAACTTTTT CTCTCATAC TCATAAGTG TAAAGCACA CCGGAATA GCGGAATAA CCGTAANAC CCGTAANAC AAACGATCG GTCTTTCCA
          hglAI/aspHI
          bsp1286
          sau3AI      bsh1RAI
          mboI/ndeII(dam-)      dpnII(dam+)      mboI/ndeII(dam-)
          dpnII(dam+)      bmyI      dpnII(dam-)      dpnII(dam-)
          dpnII(dam-)      apaLI/snoI      bsrI      nsp8II      alvi(dam-)
          hphI      sfaNI mboII(dam-)      alw44I/snoI      maelII taqI      alvi(dam-)      acII      bstYI/xhoII      mboII
5401 GGTGAAAGTA AAGATGCTG AAGATCAGTT GGTGCAACA GTGGGTACA TCGAAGTGA TCTCAACAGC GGTAAAGTCC TTGAGAGTTT TCGCCCGCAA
      CCATTTTAT TTCTACAC TTCTAGTCA CCACTGCT CACCCATGT AGCTGACT AGAGTGTG CCACTTAGG AACTCTCAA ACCGGGCTT

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FIG. 6R

[illegible]

FIG. 6S

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mspi
hpaII
scrFI
aluI nciI          foki          sau96I          bglI
rmaI deaV          maeI bari          auaI          sau96I
maeI cauII          eaeI/aaiI/vsPI mnlI          haeIII/paII
3901 AACTACTTAC TGTAGCTTC CGGCAACAAT TAATAGACTG CATGGAGCG GATAAAGTG CAGGACCACT TCTGGCTCG GCGCTTCCGG CTGGCTGGTT
TTGATCAATG AGATCCAGCG CCGCTTGTTA ATTATCTGAC CTACCTCCG CTAATTCAC GTCTGTGTGA AGACCGGAGC CCGGAAAGGC GACCGACCAA

acII
mspi
hpaII
cfrI0I
nlaIV hphI
gaul/bpaI
6001 TATTCCTGAT AAATCTGGAG CCGGTGAGCG TCGGTCTCG GGTATCATTTG CAGCACTGG GCGAGATGGT AGCCCTCCC GTATCTAGT TATCTACAGC
ATAACCACTA TTAGACTG GCGCACTCG ACCGAGCG CCAATGTAAC GTCTGACCG CGCTCTACCA TTGGGAGCG CATAGATCA ATAGATGTC

eaeIII05I
ddel
sau3AI nlaIV
mbol/ndelI[dam-] mnlI
dpmI[dam+] hgICI tru9I
dpmI[dam-] bari maeI
6101 ACCGGGAGTC AGGCAACTAT GCATGAACGA AATAGACAGA TCGCTGAGAT AGTGCTCTCA CTGATTAAGC ATTGTAACT GTGAGACCA GTTACTACTAT
TCCCTCTGAG TCGGTGATA CTTACTTGGT TTATCTGCT AGCACTCTA TCCAGGAGT GACTAATTC GACTAATTC TACCAATTC CAGTCTGGT CAATGAGTA

hphI
rmaI sau3AI
sau3AI mbol/ndelI[dam-]
dpmI[dam+] dpmI[dam+]
tru9I dpmI[dam-] dpmI[dam-]
eaeIII/draI maeI alvi[dam-]
tru9I bstyI/xhoII bstyI/xhoII nlaIII maeII
maeI maeI alvi[dam-] mbolI[dam-] rcaI tru9I
eaeIII/draI maeI maeI alvi[dam-] mbolI[dam-] bspHI maeI
6201 ATATACTTTA GATTCATTTA AACTTCATT TTATATTTAA AGCATCTAG CTGAGATCC TTTTGATPA TCTCATGACC AAATCCCTT AACTGAGTT
TATATCAAT CTACTCAAT TTGAGTAA TTCTAGATT TCTCATAGT CACTCTAGG AAAACTATT AGAGTACTCG TTTTGGGAA TTGCACTCAA

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FIG. 6T

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sau3AI
mbol/ndelII(dam-)
dpmI(dam+) sau3AI          thaI
dpmII(dam-) mbol/ndelII(dam-)
batVI/xhoII dpmI(dam+) fnuDII/mvnI
sau3AI alvi(dam-) dpmII(dam-) batUI
mbol/ndelII(dam-) alvi(dam-) bsh1236I
dpmI(dam+) mbolII(dam-) hinPI fnu4HI
dpmII(dam-) bshII/xhoII hhaI/cfoI bbvI

ddeI hgaI
6301 TTGCTTCAC TTAGGTCAG ACCGCTAGA AAGATCAAA GGAATCTCTT TTTCTGCGC GTAATCTCTT GCTTGCACAC AAAAAACCA
AACCAAGCTG ATTCGAGTC TGGGCACTT TTTCTAGTTT CCTAGAGAA CTCTAGAAA AAAGACGCG CATTAGACCA CGAACGTTT TTTTTTGGT

sau3AI
mbol/ndelII(dam-)
dpmI(dam+)
dpmII(dam-)
alvi(dam-)
mspI
hpaII aluI
acII nspIII
6401 CCCTACAGC CTGTGCTTTG TTGCGCGAT CAAGAGCTAC CAATCTTTT TCCGAGGTA ACTGCTTCA GCAGAGGCA GATACCAAT ACTGCTCTT
GGCATGCTC GTCACCAAC AAGCGCTA GTTCTCGATG GTTCGAGAA AGCTTCAT TACCCAAAT GTCTGCGT CTATGTTT TACAGGAAG

belI haeI haeIII/paI
6501 TAGGTAGCC GTAGTAGC CAGACTTCA AGACTCTGT AGCACCCTT ACATACCTG CTCTCTAAT CTGTTACCA GTGGCTCTG CCAGTGGCA
ATCAGATCG CATCAATCG GTGTCAAGT TCTCAGACA TGTGCGCA TGTATGAGC GACAGCATT GACCAATGCT CACCGACGAC GTTCACCGCT

acrfI nciI
mspI hpaII
6601 TAAGTCGTG CTACCGGT TGCATCAAG ACCATAGTTA CCGGATAAG CCGAGCGTC GCGCTGACG GGGGTTCTT GCACAGAC CAGCTTGGAG
ATTGAGACA GAATGGCCA ACTGAGTTC TGTATCAAT GCGCTATTC CCGTGGCAG CCGACTTC CCGCAAGCA CGTGTGCTG GTCGACCTC

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FIG. 6U

FIG. 6V

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>length: 7127
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aatII (CAGCTC): 150 203 286 472 5102

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PC1/US 96/20718

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C12N15/16 C07K14/575 A61K38/22 C12N15/70 C12N1/21
/(C12N1/21,C12R1:19)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C07K C12N A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
E	WO 97 00319 A (SMITHKLINE BEECHAM PLC ;BROWNE MICHAEL JOSEPH (GB); CHAPMAN CONRAD) 3 January 1997 see page 1, line 31 - line 33; claims; examples ---	1-4,7-26
P,X	EP 0 741 187 A (HOFFMANN LA ROCHE) 6 November 1996 see page 9, line 19 - page 11, line 46; claims; examples 19,20 ---	1-3, 6-12,26
P,X	WO 96 05309 A (UNIV ROCKEFELLER ;FRIEDMAN JEFFREY M (US); ZHANG YIYING (US); PROE) 22 February 1996 see page 43, line 3 - page 46, line 14; claims --- -/-	1-3, 6-12,26

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to underlain the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *A* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 April 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

14.05.97

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl.
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Fuhr, C

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PC1/US 96/20718

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>NATURE, vol. 372, no. 6505, 1 December 1994, pages 425-432, XP000602062 YIYING ZHANG ET AL: "POSITIONAL CLONING OF THE MOUSE OBESE GENE AND ITS HUMAN HOMOLOGUE" see the whole document -----</p>	<p>1,10-12, 26</p>

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 96/20718

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 7-10, 24-25
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claims 7-10, and 24-25 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter- national Application No
PCT/US 96/20718

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9700319 A	03-01-97	AU 6011096 A	15-01-97
EP 0741187 A	06-11-96	AU 5197896 A	14-11-96
		CA 2175298 A	06-11-96
		ES 2093593 T	01-01-97
		JP 9003098 A	07-01-97
		NO 961796 A	06-11-96
		PL 314051 A	12-11-96
WO 9605309 A	22-02-96	AU 3329895 A	07-03-96
		CA 2195955 A	22-02-96
		DE 19531931 A	07-03-96
		FI 970656 A	17-02-97
		GB 2292382 A	21-02-96
		JP 9502729 T	18-03-97
		ZA 9506868 A	09-04-96